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# INTRODUCTION

The 1980 Population Report has been prepared to provide current information on population within the region. The Growth Study Report - "Population: Analysis and Projection" prepared in 1975 is now outdated. The high demand for current population data, both from internal and external sources has generated the need to update this information. Annual municipal census programs for the past three years have produced valuable population and demographic data which are included in this report.

Population information is basic to regional and municipal planning, since practically all physical development and activity relates directly to the number and distribution of people in the region. The analysis of population distribution and composition aids in assessing land use requirements, provides insights into the planning of facilities and assists in determining trends and future population distribution. This report has been prepared to provide the most recent available data on population characteristics, trends and projections. It will be useful to both the public and private sector in their policy and decision-making as it relates to growth management in the Calgary region.

The report is divided into five chapters. Chapter One presents a historic population overview of the Calgary Regional Planning Commission Area. This includes the M.D. of Rocky View, M.D. of Foothills, M.D. of Kneehill, County of Wheatland, Improvement District No. 8 and all incorporated urban centres within this area, including the City of Calgary. Indian reserves are excluded.

Chapter Two provides a basic inventory of population and population change for the region as a whole and individually for urban and rural municipalities.

Chapter Three examines various aspects of population composition including demographic, housing and labour force characteristics.

Chapter Four reviews various government policies which contribute to future population growth.

Chapter Five provides estimated projected growth figures for some of the larger urban centres to the year 1990.

Data were obtained primarily from the Statistics Canada census reports and supporting material from Alberta Bureau of Statistics. A second source of data is the Local Municipal census which has been conducted in many municipalities in the region during the last three years with the aid of Calgary Regional Planning staff. The municipalities which conducted such a census in 1979 or 1980 made it possible to provide population information current to the 1980 year. The co-operation of these municipalities in making the census results available for public distribution is acknowledged.

# CHAPTER ONE
# HISTORICAL TRENDS

## 1.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT

Early settlement of the Calgary region occurred in the late nineteenth century and increased during the early years of the twentieth century with ranchers and homesteaders occupying the lands. The development of the railway and irrigation systems by the Canadian Pacific Railway facilitated early development of the prairie lands by ranchers and farmers. Settlement patterns followed the alignment of the railroad lines and today's pattern of incorporated municipalities and unincorporated hamlets reflects the importance of the railroad lines. (See Figure 1.)

Central to the development of the region is Calgary, established in 1875 at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Calgary in 1883 and the subsequent development of agriculture in the surrounding area established Calgary's initial role as a regional service centre. Its proximity to the mountain resources, the interior of British Columbia, and the United States gave Calgary an early advantage over other western centres as a trading and administrative centre. Calgary developed a strong market and banking function.

In 1914, oil resources were discovered at Turner Valley in the southwest part of the M.D. of Foothills. Although the reserves were not as extensive as originally believed, the exploitation of the resources had a significant impact on the development of the region. Calgary, in addition to its role as a regional service centre, became the base of operations for oil companies. The exploration, processing, distribution, and administration aspects of the industry became established in Calgary.

At about the same time, markets for Alberta's primary resources expanded in eastern Canada and the United States. This stimulated general growth in the province which in turn spurred development in Calgary.

In the 1940's major oil reserves were discovered at Leduc and Redwater in the Edmonton region. Nevertheless, because Calgary had become a base for oil exploration following the Turner Valley discovery, the administrative and financial sectors of the oil industry remained in Calgary.

The post-war manufacturing boom in eastern Canada and the United States provided a great demand for energy resources. More energy industry jobs were created in Calgary and the region, and service industries were able to expand, particularly the construction industry.

Now that Calgary has become a major urban centre, its growth relies less upon the primary industries. The city's employment base has been diversifying into secondary industries. The rate of diversification will determine, to a large extent, the future rate of development and population growth. Calgary's position as a major urban centre and the favourable economic climate of Alberta should be sufficient to attract a larger number and wider variety of secondary and service industries. Economies of scale and a large local market are attractive factors to many businesses.

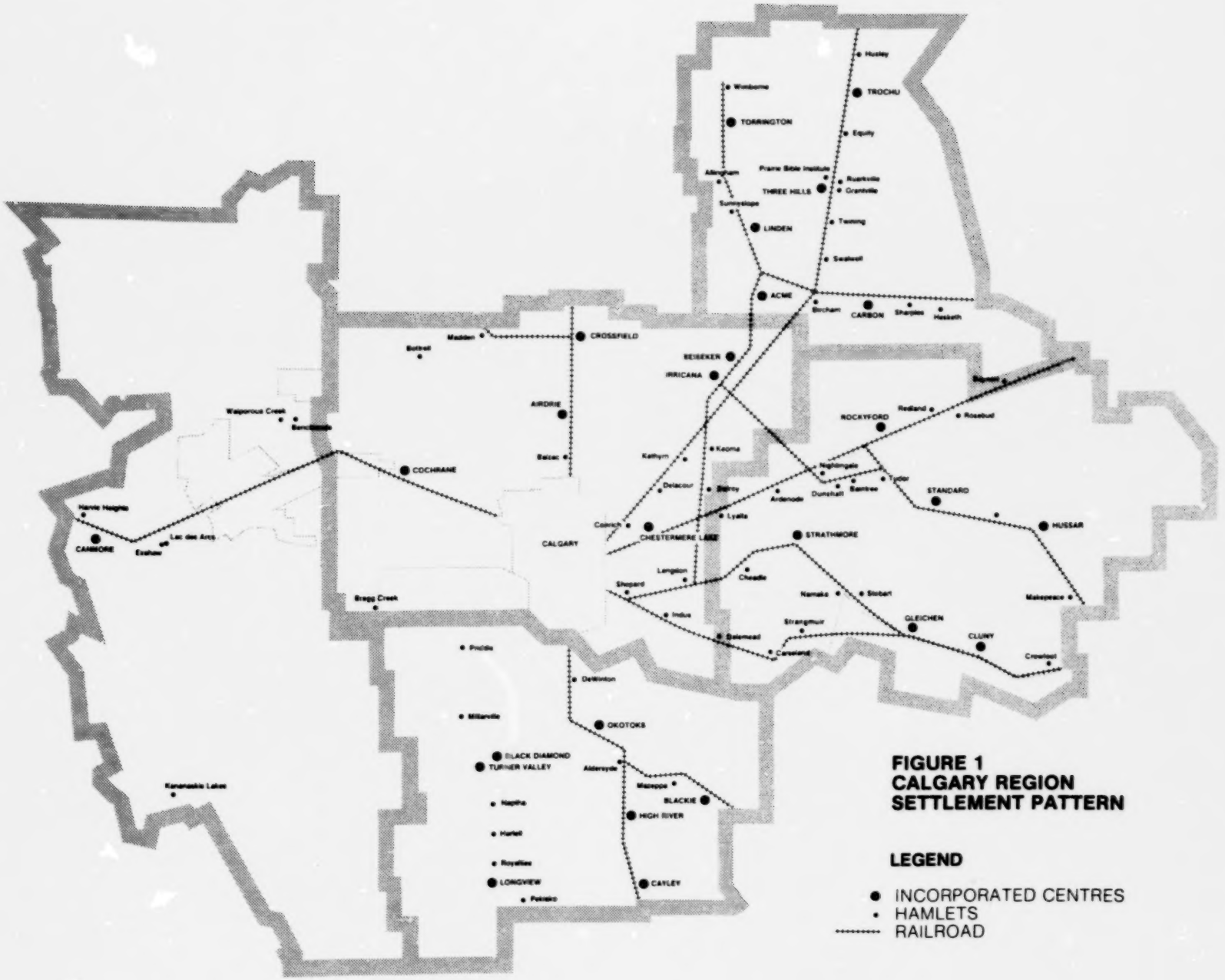



**FIGURE 1**
**CALGARY REGION**
**SETTLEMENT PATTERN**

**LEGEND**

- ● INCORPORATED CENTRES
- • HAMLETS
- ····· RAILROAD

Historically, population growth in Alberta, and more specifically in the Calgary region, has been due largely to the migration component of the population, with such typical components as fertility and mortality rates playing only a minor role. Initially, homesteading activities involved the migration of hundreds of people during the great Alberta land rush of the early 1900's. Later, the development of the Alberta "hydro-carbon based" economy was responsible for continued rapid migration into the province. Alberta's economy is expected to remain sufficiently active over the next three decades and it is expected that migrants will continue to be attracted to the province.

During the most recent four years, 1976-1980, Alberta's population grew at an annual rate of 3.48 percent, from 1,838,000 in 1976 to 2,094,170 in 1980. (Table 1.)

At the time of the formation of the Calgary Regional Planning Commission in 1951, the region's population was 175,930. During the most recent four years, 1976-1980, the region's population grew at an annual rate of 4.94 percent, from 527,528 in 1976 to 631,893 in 1980. (Table 1.)

### 1.2 GENERAL GROWTH TRENDS

Table 2, and Figures 2 and 3 show comparative growth trend figures for the Calgary region, Alberta and Canada from 1951 to 1980. The Calgary region has received a steadily increasing proportion of the province's population and Alberta is slowly increasing its share of the Nation's population. Trends were also examined for the urban and rural components of the Calgary region.

The population of the region is highly concentrated in the City of Calgary; the city's population is currently 88.7 percent of the region's population. This is a significant increase from 1951 when the city's population was only 72.8 percent of the total. The general trends emerging are an overall percentage decrease in the total rural population from 21.05 percent in 1951 to 5.9 percent in 1980, and a steady increase in the urban proportion, from 79.5 percent in 1951 to 94.0 percent in 1980.

**TABLE 1**
**POPULATION COMPARISON OF ALBERTA AND THE CALGARY REGION**
**1901 - 1980**

| Year | Alberta Population | Annual Growth Rate | Population of Commission Area | Annual Growth Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 73,000 | | — | — |
| 1911 | 374,300 | 41.3 | — | — |
| 1921 | 588,500 | 5.7 | — | — |
| 1931 | 731,600 | 2.4 | — | — |
| 1941 | 796,200 | 0.9 | — | — |
| 1951 | 939,500 | 1.8 | 175,930 | — |
| 1956 | 1,123,100 | 3.9 | 231,306 | 6.29 |
| 1961 | 1,331,900 | 3.7 | 297,968 | 5.76 |
| 1966 | 1,463,200 | 2.0 | 373,507 | 5.07 |
| 1971 | 1,627,800 | 2.2 | 450,496 | 4.12 |
| 1976 | 1,838,000 | 2.6 | 527,528 | 3.41 |
| 1980 | 2,094,170 | 3.4 | 631,893 | 3.95 |

Sources: 1. Population Projections, Alberta 1977-2006
2. Alberta Treasury, Bureau of Statistics
3. Municipal Census, 1980
4. Federal Census, 1951-1976.

**FIGURE 2: COMPARATIVE POPULATION TRENDS FOR CANADA, ALBERTA AND THE CALGARY REGION, 1951-1980**

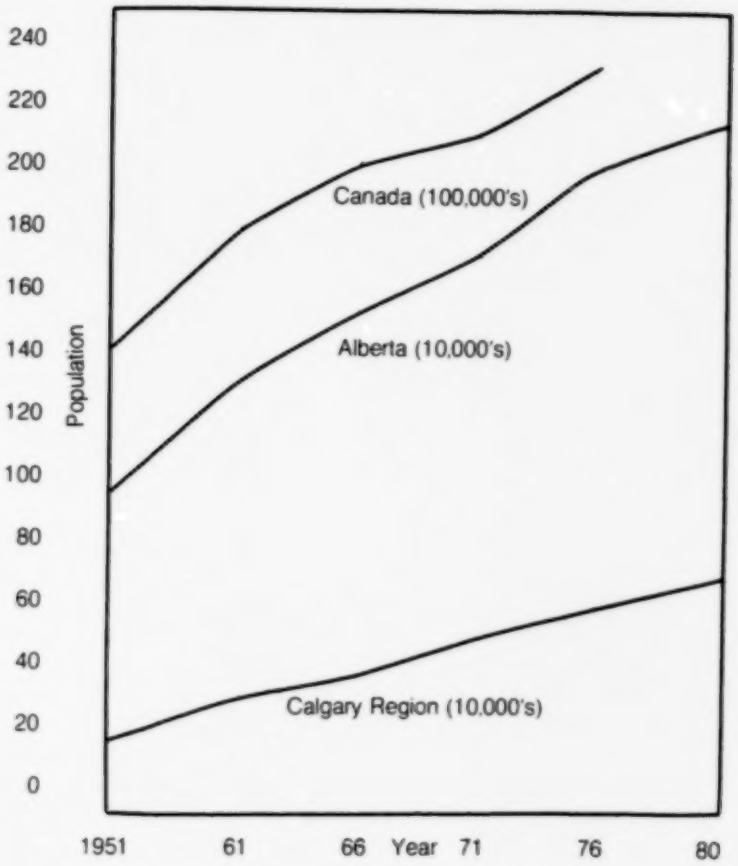


**TABLE 2**

**GENERAL COMPARISON OF POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN CANADA, ALBERTA AND THE CALGARY REGION**

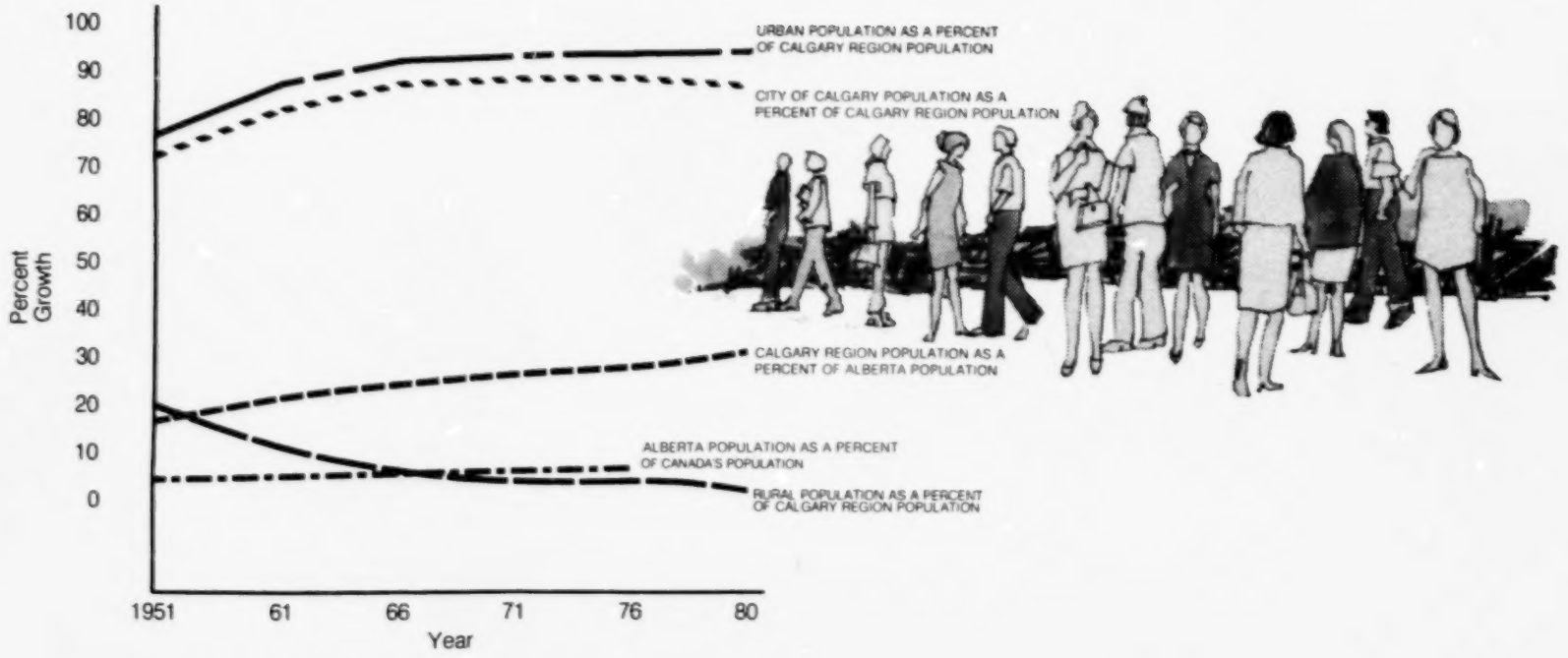
**1951 - 1980**

| POPULATION | 1951 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 14,009,429 | 18,238,247 | 20,014,880 | 21,568,315 | 22,992,604 | — |
| Alberta | 939,501 | 1,331,944 | 1,463,203 | 1,627,875 | 1,838,037 | 2,094,170 |
| Calgary Region | 177,255 | 297,968 | 373,507 | 450,496 | 527,528 | 631,893 |
| Urban[1] | 10,880 | 13,954 | 14,875 | 16,393 | 21,020 | 33,440 |
| Rural[1] | 37,315 | 34,373 | 28,057 | 30,785 | 36,591 | 37,835 |
| City of Calgary[1] | 129,060 | 249,641 | 330,575 | 403,319 | 469,917 | 560,618 |
| PERCENTAGES[2] | | | | | | |
| Alberta of Canada | 6.70 | 7.30 | 7.31 | 7.54 | 7.99 | — |
| Calgary Region of Alberta | 18.86 | 22.37 | 25.52 | 27.67 | 28.70 | 30.17 |
| Rural of Calgary Region | 21.05 | 11.53 | 7.51 | 6.83 | 6.93 | 5.98 |
| Calgary of Calgary Region | 72.81 | 83.78 | 88.50 | 89.52 | 89.07 | 88.72 |
| Total Urban of Calgary Region | 78.94 | 88.46 | 92.48 | 93.16 | 93.06 | 94.02 |

[1] These three figures comprise the total population for the Calgary Region.

[2] The Percentage columns illustrate the percentage of Canadians who are Albertans, or the percentage of Albertans living in the Calgary region, and so forth.

**FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF POPULATION TRENDS BETWEEN CANADA, ALBERTA AND THE CALGARY REGION 1951-1980**




NOTE: Each line curve illustrates the change in the proportion of population of one component to another. For example, the change in the proportion of the numbers of Albertans who are Canadians from 1951 (6.7%) to 1976 (7.9%).

# CHAPTER TWO
# REGIONAL GROWTH TRENDS

This section presents a more detailed examination of population growth within the region, first as it pertains to the region as a whole and secondly in a discussion of the urban and rural components.

## 2.1 REGIONAL TRENDS

A general breakdown of the growth trends in the region for the past 29 years is presented in Table 3. This table sets out the total population of the planning region and the rural and urban components within.

Between 1951 and 1980, the Commission area has more than tripled in population from 175,930 in 1951 to 631,893 in 1980. Much of the gain took place in the City of Calgary which increased from 129,060 to 560,618 during that period. The city's share of the total regional population has increased from 72.8 percent in 1951 to 88.7 percent in 1980. (Table 2).

Figure 4 illustrates the 1951 - 1980 population changes in the region. Since 1951 the overall growth pattern for the region has paralleled, and is primarily a reflection of, the steadily increasing growth of the City of Calgary. Population in the rural areas declined during the '60's, in part, a reflection of annexations to the City of Calgary, while growth in the urban centres increased steadily from 1951 to 1976 with a recent acceleration in growth from 1976 to 1980.

The majority of regional growth outside of Calgary has occurred in the M.D. of Rocky View and the M.D. of Foothills. In contrast the M.D. of Kneehill, County of Wheatland and I.D. No. 8 have shown only minor changes.

NOTE: The source of the census data since 1976 is the annual census conducted by the individual municipalities. During the past three years, the Commission has provided assistance to municipalities in conducting their annual census. The prime benefit from this assistance program is the standardization of the information collected. Information obtained is broader than a head count and includes factors such as age-sex distribution, school grade data, family status, employment status, housing and mobility. It is because of the large number of participants in the 1980 census program that we are able to prepare a 1980 population report with the most recent data, rather than having to depend on the 1976 Federal census or wait for the 1981 results. As a cautionary word, because not all of the region's municipalities were involved in the 1980 census program, the most recent available census figures were used. For example, the M.D. of Foothills took a census in 1979 but not in 1980, therefore the 1979 figures were used for 1980 totals. Table 4 indicates the years in which a census was done and when the Commission was involved.

## 2.2 RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

Population growth trends for the rural municipalities in the Calgary region are presented in Table 5 and Figure 5. Data are provided for the M.D.'s of Rocky View, Foothills, and Kneehill, the County of Wheatland and Improvement District No. 8. It does not include the urban centres

**TABLE 3**
**REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS**
**1951 - 1980**

| | 1951 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1980[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Calgary Region | 177.255 | 297.968 | 373.507 | 450.496 | 527.528 | 631.893 |
| Total Rural - | 37.315 | 34.373 | 28.057 | 30.785 | 36.591 | 37.835 |
| Total Urban (excluding Calgary) | 10.880 | 13.954 | 14.875 | 16.392 | 21.020 | 33.440 |
| City of Calgary | 129.060 | 249.641 | 330.575 | 403.319 | 469.917 | 560.618 |
| M.D. of Foothills[2] | 12.991 | 13.290 | 11.561 | 13.177 | 17.029 | 19.772 |
| M.D. of Rocky View[2] | 16.515 | 13.249 | 11.209 | 14.295 | 19.854 | 28.078 |
| M.D. of Kneehill[2] | 9.479 | 9.869 | 9.571 | 8.970 | 9.414 | 10.094 |
| I.D. No. 8[2] | 1.492 | 4.058 | 3.173 | 3.395 | 3.617 | 4.412 |
| County of Wheatland[2] | 7.718 | 7.861 | 7.418 | 7.340 | 7.697 | 8.919 |

[1]1980 populations include the 1980 figures when available, or the most recent earlier population figure.

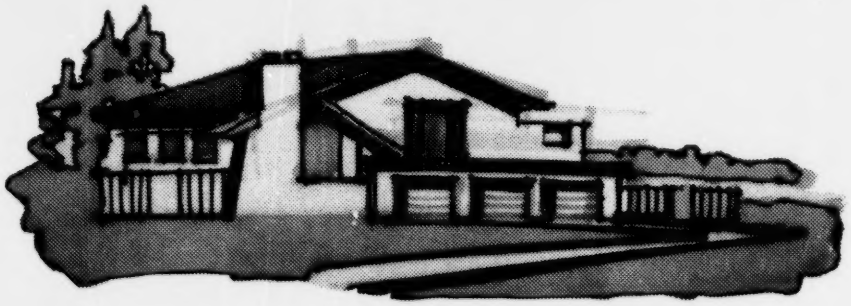
[2]Urban and Rural together

Source: 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976: Census of Canada, Statistics Canada Publication
1980: Local Municipal Census.

within them unless specifically stated.

The percentage change from one five year period to another demonstrates the fluctuating rural populations. The more notable changes have occurred in the Municipal Districts of Rocky View and Foothills. Typically, significant population decreases are due to annexations by an adjoining urban centre. On the other hand, significant growth in rural populations is generally due to the popularity of rural country residential non-farm living. It should be noted that the rural increase in Rocky View and Foothills would have been even more significant between 1976 and 1980 had it not been for a large annexation by the City of Calgary in 1979 which claimed 16,640 acres from these rural municipalities.

The region's overall net growth in rural population between 1951and 1980 is only 1.39 percent, indicating that the rural municipalities are constantly regaining little more than the same increment lost through annexations to urban centres.



Two aspects of the rural population which should be given some consideration relate to the non-farm country residential component and to the rural population concentrations in unincorporated hamlets. Table 6 presents the population of hamlets in the region from 1956 to 1979 where figures are available.

**TABLE 4**
**MUNICIPAL CENSUS POPULATION FIGURES**
**1974 - 1980**

| Municipality | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.D. No. 8 | 1848 | — | 1663 | - | - | +1204* | - |
| M.D. of Foothills | 7775 | — | 8685 | - | - | +9069* | - |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 5890 | — | 5830 | - | - | - | - |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 13724 | — | 15469 | - | 16863 | - | +16788* |
| County of Wheatland | 5012 | — | 4944 | - | - | - | - |
| Acme | 336 | — | 351 | 411 | - | +389 | +409* |
| Airdrie | 1294 | 1383 | 1408 | 1442 | +2265 | +3879 | +5897* |
| Beiseker | 412 | 444 | 486 | 500 | - | +475 | +508* |
| Blackie | 195 | — | 223 | 241 | +321 | 329 | - |
| Black Diamond | 1064 | 1147 | 1242 | 1224 | +1267 | +1355 | +1465* |
| Calgary | 439,770 | 455,290 | 469,917 | 487,569 | 505,637 | 531,000 | 560,618 |
| Canmore | 1538 | 1712 | 1927 | 2161 | 2884 | 3063 | 3166 |
| Carbon | 403 | — | 435 | 443 | - | 453 | - |
| Cayley | 150 | — | 156 | 156 | - | +158 | +173* |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | - | +350 | +424* |
| Cluny | 92 | — | 95 | - | - | - | - |
| Cochrane | 1133 | 1280 | 1450 | - | +1761 | +2308 | +2948* |

- Census not done in this particular year. Use most recent available figure.

* More complete demographic information is available from Regional Planning Services.

+ Census done with Regional Planning Services (Calgary Regional Planning Commission) assistance.

**TABLE 4 (Continued)**

| Municipality | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crossfield | 685 | — | 777 | 852 | - | 955 | +1052* |
| Ghost Lake | 11 | — | 27 | - | - | +42* | - |
| Gleichen | 335 | — | 339 | - | - | - | - |
| High River | 3024 | 3256 | 3598 | 3890 | 3980 | +4018 | +4281* |
| Hussar | 169 | — | 177 | 189 | - | 191 | +182* |
| Irricana | 127 | — | 264 | 320 | +327 | +395 | +461* |
| Linden | 259 | — | 296 | 359 | - | 393 | +401* |
| Longview | 183 | 195 | 198 | 193 | 245 | 246 | +281* |
| Okotoks | 1254 | 1479 | 1795 | 2026 | 2307 | +2617 | +2967* |
| Rockyford | 287 | 299 | 276 | - | - | - | +286* |
| Standard | 289 | — | 305 | 325 | - | 364 | +349* |
| Strathmore | 1250 | 1357 | 1561 | 1716 | 2250 | +2479 | +2724* |
| Three Hills | 1385 | — | 1564 | 1668 | 1758 | 1831 | 1868 |
| Torrington | 168 | — | 186 | - | 247 | - | +279* |
| Trochu | 739 | — | 752 | 814 | - | 852 | +854* |
| Turner Valley | 823 | 1088 | 1132 | - | - | +1172 | +1207* |
| **Total** | 491,624 | | 527,528 | 546,595 | 569,152 | 598,181 | 631,893 |

- Census not done in this particular year. Use most recent available figure.

* More complete demographic information is available from Regional Planning Services.

+ Census done with Regional Planning Services (Calgary Regional Planning Commission) assistance.

**FIGURE 4: REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS**
**1951-1980**

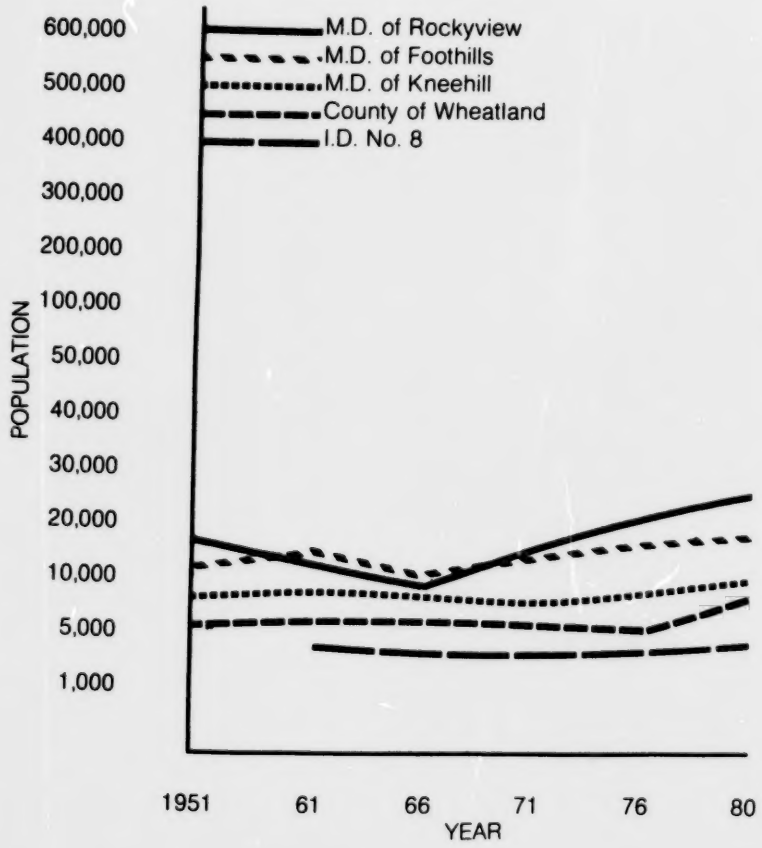



**FIGURE 4: REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS**
**1951-1980**

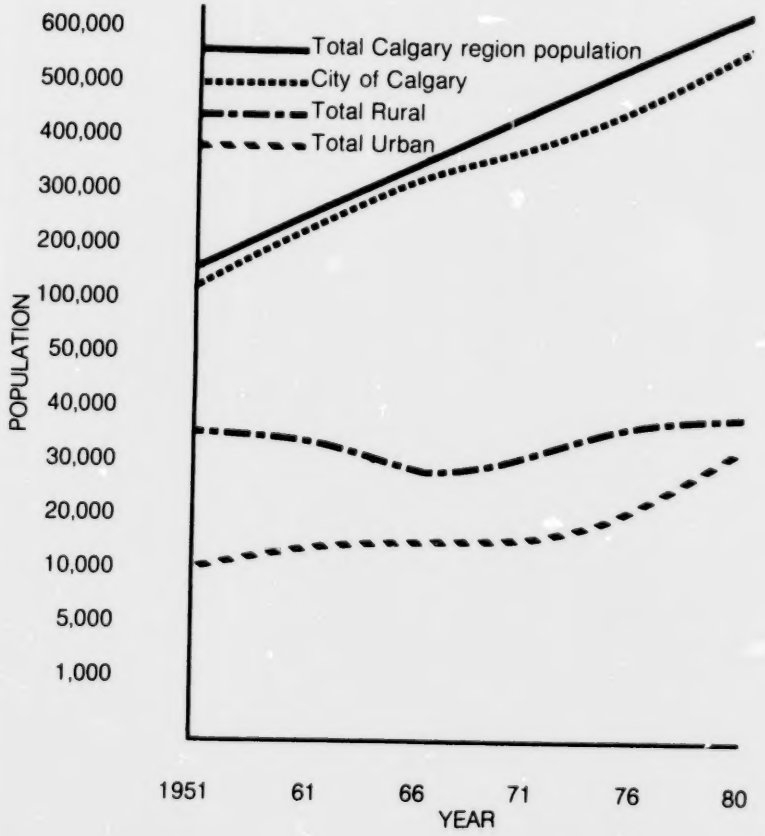


**TABLE 5**

**RURAL POPULATION TRENDS**

**1951 - 1980**

| | 1951 | 1956 | 1951-1956 % Change | 1961 | 1956-1961 % Change | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.D. of Foothills | 8100 | 7902 | 2.44 | 7896 | -0.75(a) | 6455 |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 14770 | 12788 | -13.41 | 10748 | -15.95 | 8522 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 7174 | 7055 | -1.65 | 7008 | -.066 | 6290 |
| County of Wheatland | 5779 | 5582 | -3.40 | 5570 | -0.21 | 5062 |
| I.D. No. 8[1] | 1492 | 4772 | +219.83 | 3151 | -33.96 | 1728[2] |
| TOTAL RURAL | 37315 | 38099 | +2.10 | 34373 | -9.77 | 28057 |

(a) figure reflects a population decline resulting from 1964 annexation

[1]I.D. No. 8 prior to 1971 included I.D. No. 33, 46 and 50.

[2]I.D. No. 8 reduced when the Town of Canmore became incorporated in 1965 with population of 1709.

**TABLE 5 (continued)**
**RURAL POPULATION TRENDS**
**1951 - 1980**

| | 1961-1966 % Change | 1971 | 1966-1971 % Change | 1976 | 1971-1976 % Change | 1980 | 1976-1980 % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.D. of Foothills | -18.24 | 7065 | +9.45(b) | 8685 | +22.92 | 9069* | +4.42(c) |
| M.D. of Rocky View | -20.71 | 10970 | +28.72 | 15469 | +41.01 | 16788 | +8.52(c) |
| M.D. of Kneehill | -10.24 | 5890 | -6.35 | 5830 | -0.10 | 5830** | no change |
| County of Wheatland; | -9.12 | 5010 | -1.02 | 4944 | -1.31 | 4944** | no change |
| I.D. No. 8[1] | -45.16 | 1850 | +7.06 | 1663 | -10.10 | 1204* | -27.60 |
| TOTAL RURAL | -18.37 | 30785 | +9.72 | 36591 | +18.85 | 37835 | +3.39 |

(b) figure reflects a population decline resulting from 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976 annexation

(c) figure reflects a population decline resulting from 1979 annexation

* 1979 was the latest census figure

** 1976 was the latest census figure

**FIGURE 5: POPULATION GROWTH OF RURAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CALGARY REGION 1951-1980**

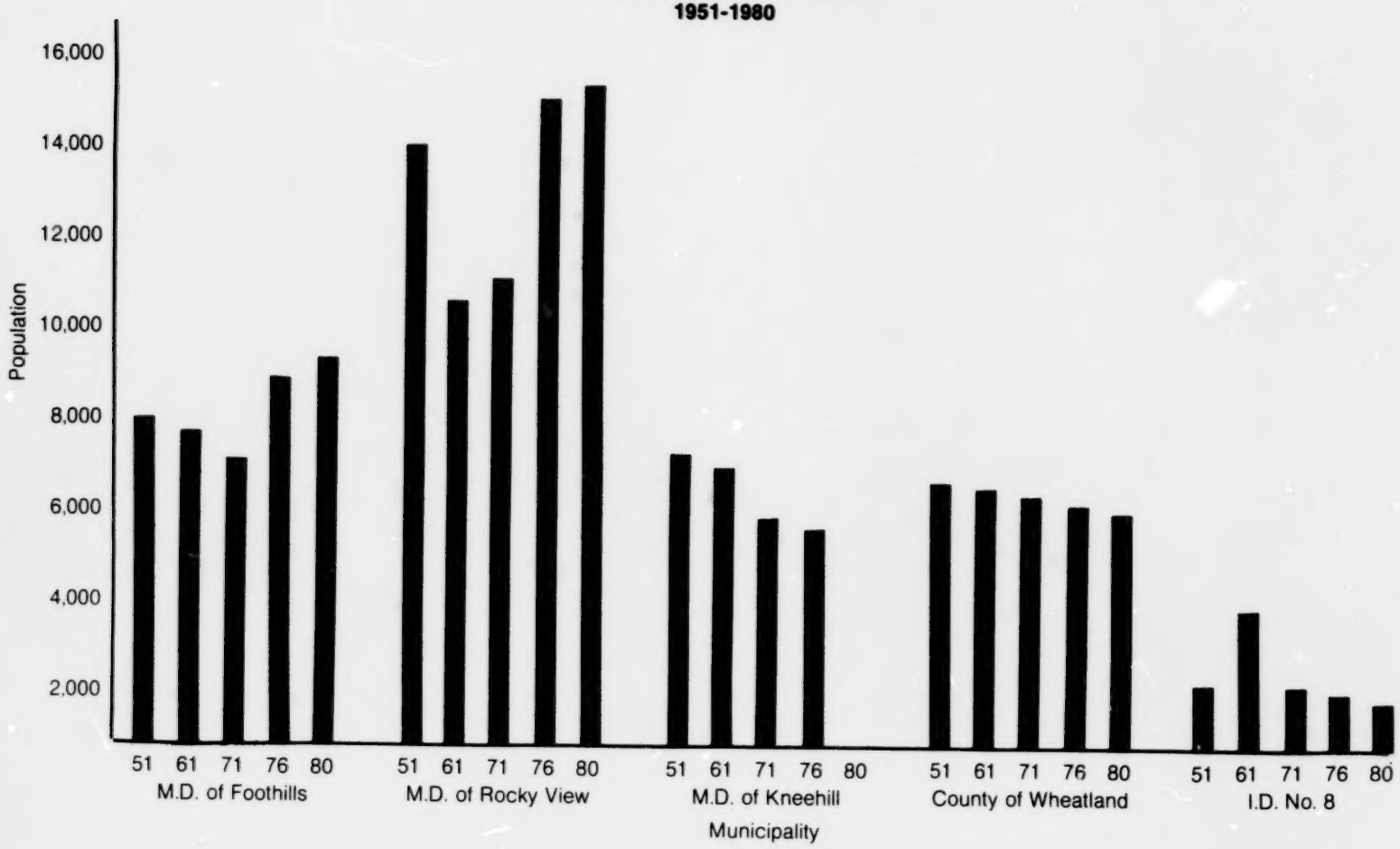


**TABLE 6**
**POPULATION OF UNINCORPORATED CENTRES**
**1956 - 1979**

| | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEATLAND | | | | | | |
| Carseland | 133 | 117 | 85 | 105 | 117 | 183 |
| Rosebud | 106 | 99 | 70 | 52 | 53 | 65 |
| Ardenode | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | — |
| Cheadle | 27 | 24 | 26 | 14 | 25 | 40 |
| Makepeace | 11 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | — |
| Chancellor | 34 | 43 | 28 | 16 | 19 | — |
| Nightingale | 20 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 8 | — |
| Lyalta | — | — | — | 21 | 17 | — |
| Crowfoot | 17 | 19 | 7 | 10 | 3 | — |
| Strangmuir | 10 | 5 | — | 100 | 8 | — |
| Tudor | 20 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 7 | — |
| Namaka | 24 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 0 | — |
| Redland | 15 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 3 | — |
| KNEEHILL | | | | | | |
| Grantville | 102 | 100 | 86 | 106 | 110 | 97 |
| Huxley | 123 | 102 | 76 | 68 | 53 | 60 |

**TABLE 6 (continued)**

**POPULATION OF UNINCORPORATED CENTRES**

**1956 - 1979**

| | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ruarkville | — | — | 87 | 84 | 77 | 123 |
| Swalwell | 72 | 85 | 53 | 51 | 48 | 63 |
| Wimbourne | 65 | 80 | 57 | 59 | 54 | 71 |
| Hesketh | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 |
| Sunnyslope | 74 | 61 | 45 | 39 | 17 | — |
| Allingham | 14 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 5 | — |
| Twinning | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | — |
| P.B.I. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| FOOTHILLS | | | | | | |
| Aldersyde | 42 | 78 | 94 | 88 | 89 | 71 |
| DeWinton | — | 51 | 86 | 53 | 75 | — |
| Hartell | 14 | — | 14 | 3 | 2 | — |
| Mazeppa | — | — | 10 | 17 | 8 | — |
| Millarville | 19 | — | 19 | 29 | 19 | — |
| Naptha | 20 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 27 | — |
| Pekisko | — | — | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| Priddis | 28 | — | 28 | 27 | — | — |
| Royalties | 278 | 156 | 53 | 22 | 11 | — |
| ROCKY VIEW | | | | | | |
| Balzac | — | — | 12 | 16 | 9 | 8 |
| Bottrell | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Bragg Creek | 35 | 77 | 83 | 203 | 384 | 374 |

**TABLE 6 (continued)**
**POPULATION OF UNINCORPORATED CENTRES**
**1956 - 1979**

| | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conrich | — | — | — | — | — | 22 |
| Dalemead | — | — | 12 | 20 | 28 | 19 |
| Dalroy | — | — | 15 | 23 | 8 | 15 |
| Delacour | — | — | 10 | 13 | 13 | 7 |
| Indus | — | — | 50 | 21 | 29 | 22 |
| Kathyrn | — | — | 12 | 36 | 21 | 14 |
| Keoma | — | — | 12 | 16 | 21 | 24 |
| Langdon | 81 | 98 | 97 | 109 | 141 | 159 |
| Madden | 37 | 71 | 27 | 28 | 36 | 31 |
| Shepard | 25 | 66 | 50 | 43 | 80 | 94 |
| I.D. No. 8 | | | | | | |
| Benchlands | — | — | — | — | — | 51 |
| Exshaw | 608 | 678 | 587 | 548 | 389 | 376 |
| Harvie Heights | — | — | 103 | 196 | 196 | 148 |
| Kananaskis Lake | 84 | 67 | 58 | 73 | 43 | 43 |
| Lac des Arcs | — | — | — | — | 47 | 60 |
| Waiporous Creek | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Seebe | — | — | 116 | 108 | 136 | 110 |

Source: Population of Unincorporated Communities, Provincial Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs, May 1976, pp 2, 15-122
1979, Department of Municipal Affairs

Note: Missing data indicates information not available

The non-farm population is more difficult to define. Apart from the known amount of approved country residential parcels, sources for a farm to non-farm ratio calculation are limited. The federal census provides for such a breakdown for the Province and Census Divisions but not by municipality.

Perhaps one way of understanding the impact of a growing non-farm population in some rural municipalities is to illustrate the changing population by township. Figures 6 to 10 indicate population change for the years 1971, 1976 or 1980 where available. The greatest increases have occurred within the commuter shed of the City of Calgary, which has come to be known as the "Metropolitan Part" of the region. In Figure 11, one can see at a glance those townships experiencing the greatest change. The population change in the townships immediately adjacent to the city may be misleading because of the changing boundary of the city over successive census years due to annexations by Calgary. Where the populations have decreased significantly from 1971 to 1980 in a township, this reflects a decrease in the size of the township because of annexations.

## 2.3 URBAN CENTRES

Population growth for the urban municipalities in the Calgary region is presented in Table 7. "Urban" refers to all incorporated centres in the region, including the City of Calgary. From 1931 to 1980, the amount of growth varied from a high in the Town of Airdrie of 2,879 percent growth to a low in Gleichen of minus 34 percent growth. The City of Calgary was the next highest with a change of 569 percent growth. Figure 12 illustrates the percentage of growth, increase or decrease, for the past 49 years. Generally, the towns and villages within the "Metropolitan Part" have experienced the higher percentage of growth, and much of that has occurred within the last five years.

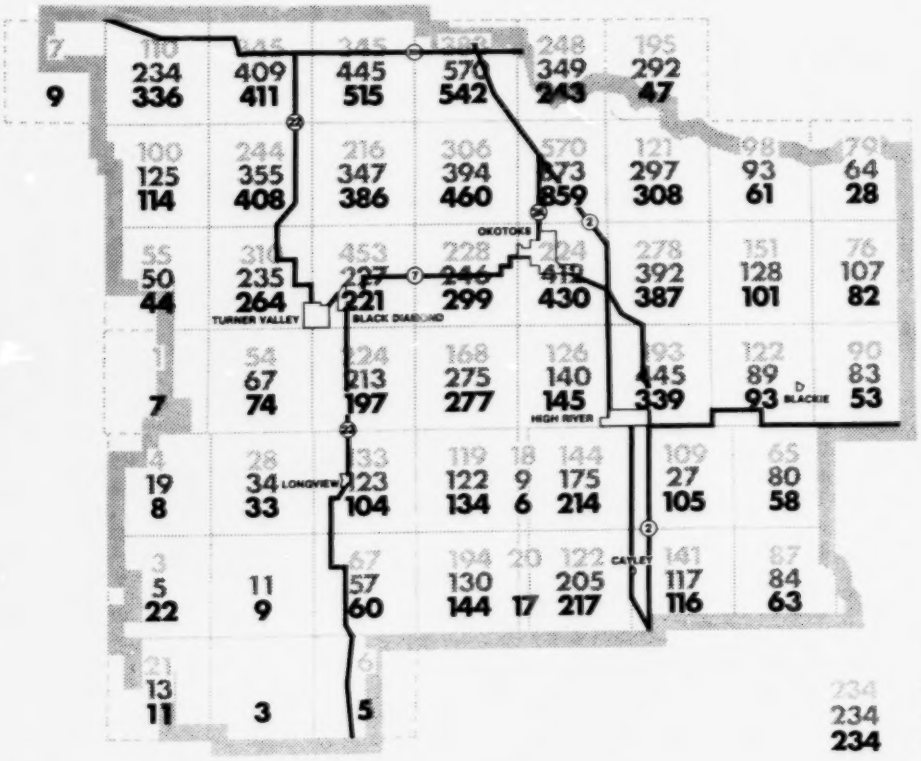



**FIGURE 6**
**M.D. of FOOTHILLS;**
**Population by Township**
Population figures exclude Indian reserves and urban centres. The 1979 figures exclude portions of the township outside of the M.D. of FOOTHILLS.

**LEGEND**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 234 | **1971 POPULATION** | **TOTAL = 6958** |
| 234 | **1976 POPULATION** | **TOTAL = 8537** |
| **234** | **1979 POPULATION** | **TOTAL = 9069** |

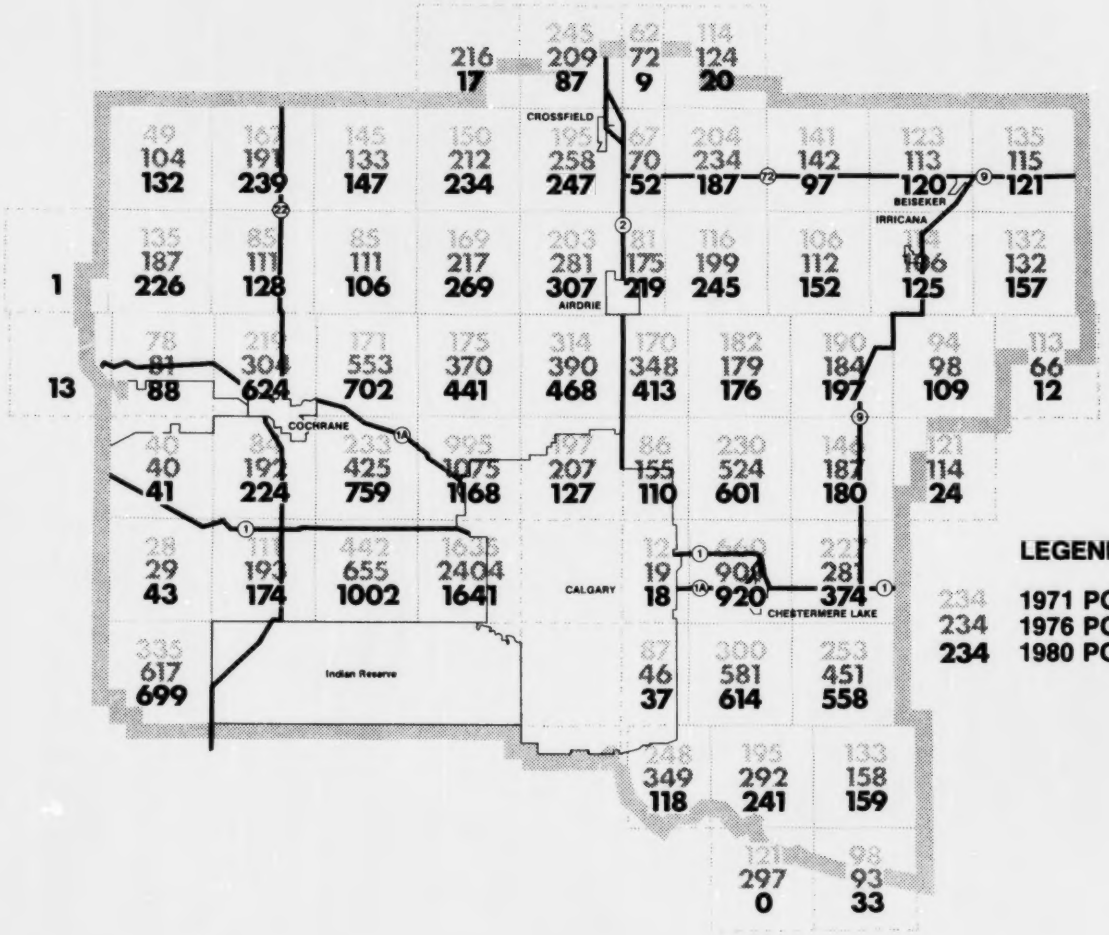



**FIGURE 7**
**M.D. OF ROCKY VIEW:**
**Population by Township**
Population figures exclude Indian reserves and urban centres. The 1980 figures pertain only to the portions of the township inside the M.D. of ROCKY VIEW.

**LEGEND**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 234 | 1971 POPULATION | TOTAL = 11122 |
| 234 | 1976 POPULATION | TOTAL = 15469 |
| **234** | **1980 POPULATION** | **TOTAL = 16788** |

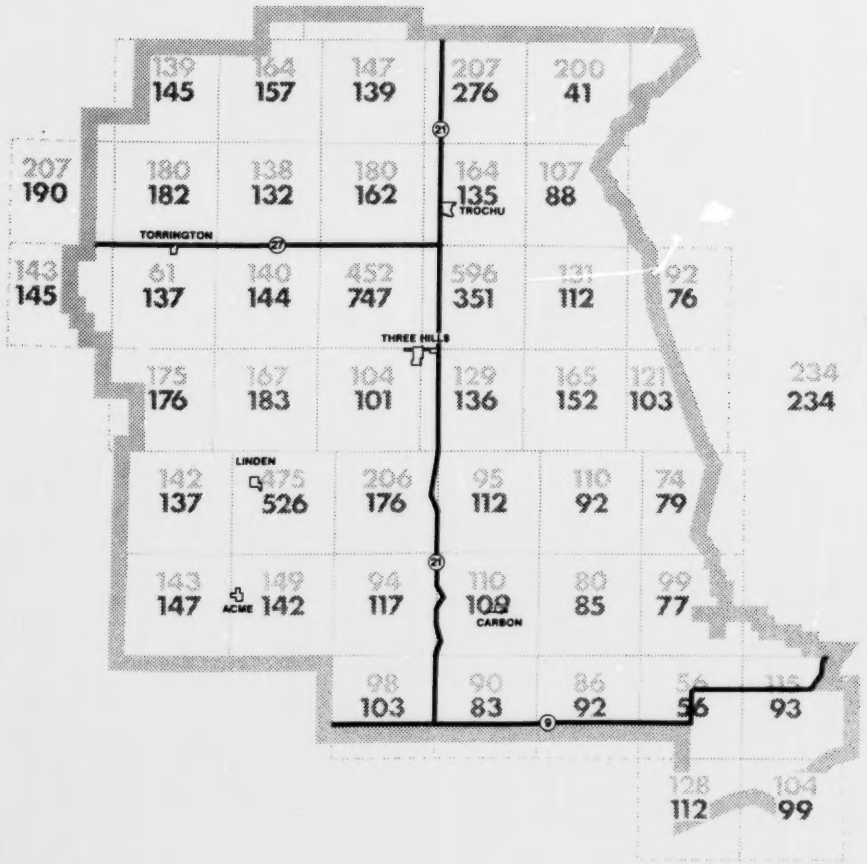



**FIGURE 8**
**M.D. OF KNEEHILL:**
**Population by Township**
Population figures exclude Indian reserves and urban centres.

**LEGEND**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 234 | **1971 POPULATION** | **TOTAL = 5806** |
| 234 | **1976 POPULATION** | **TOTAL = 6712** |

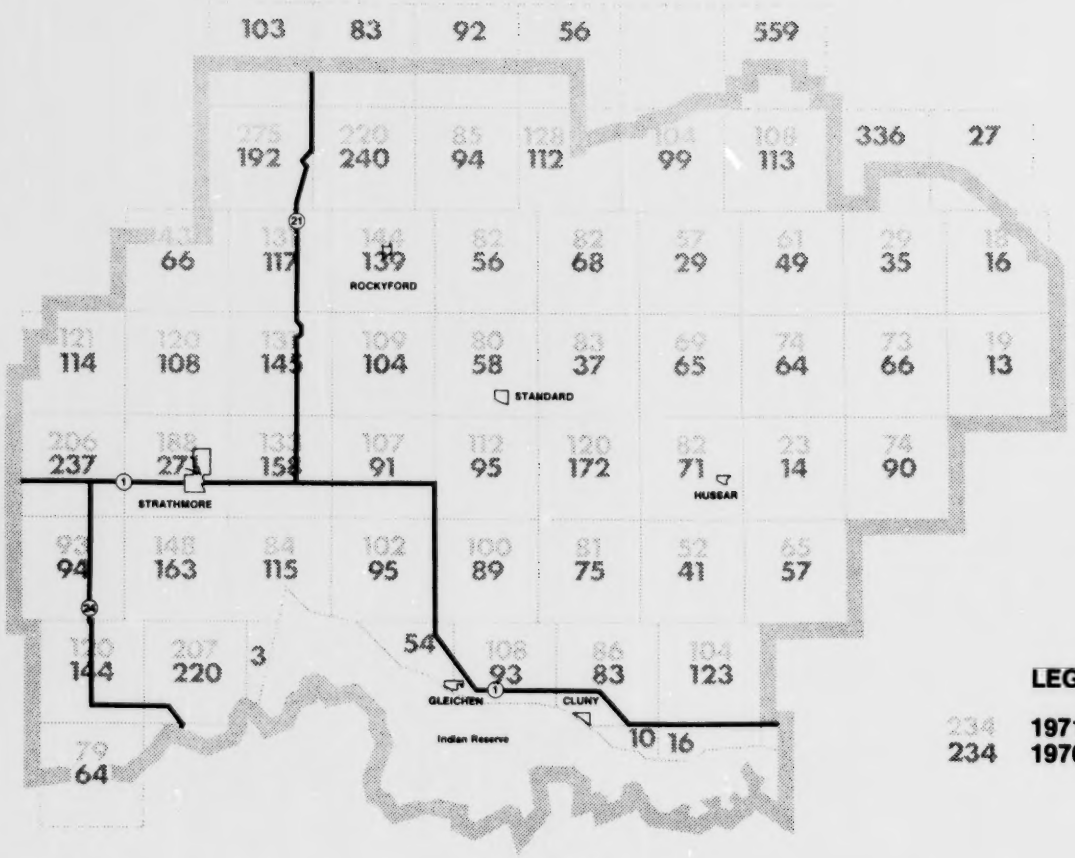
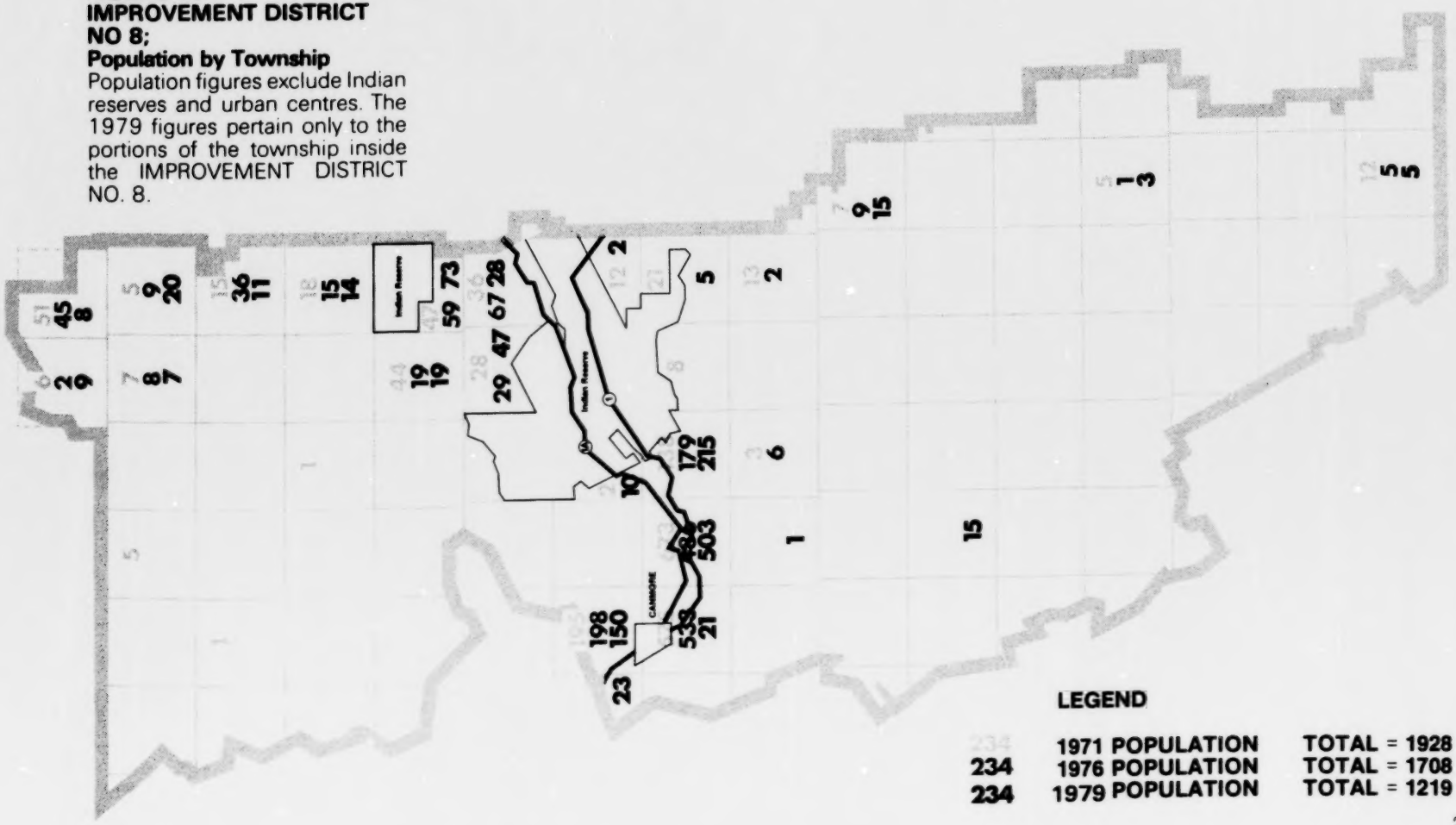



**FIGURE 9**
**COUNTY OF WHEATLAND:**
**Population by Township**
Population figures exclude Indian reserves and urban centres.

**LEGEND**

234 **1971 POPULATION** **TOTAL = 5718**
234 **1976 POPULATION** **TOTAL = 4944**

**FIGURE 10**
**IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO 8;**
**Population by Township**
Population figures exclude Indian reserves and urban centres. The 1979 figures pertain only to the portions of the township inside the IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 8.



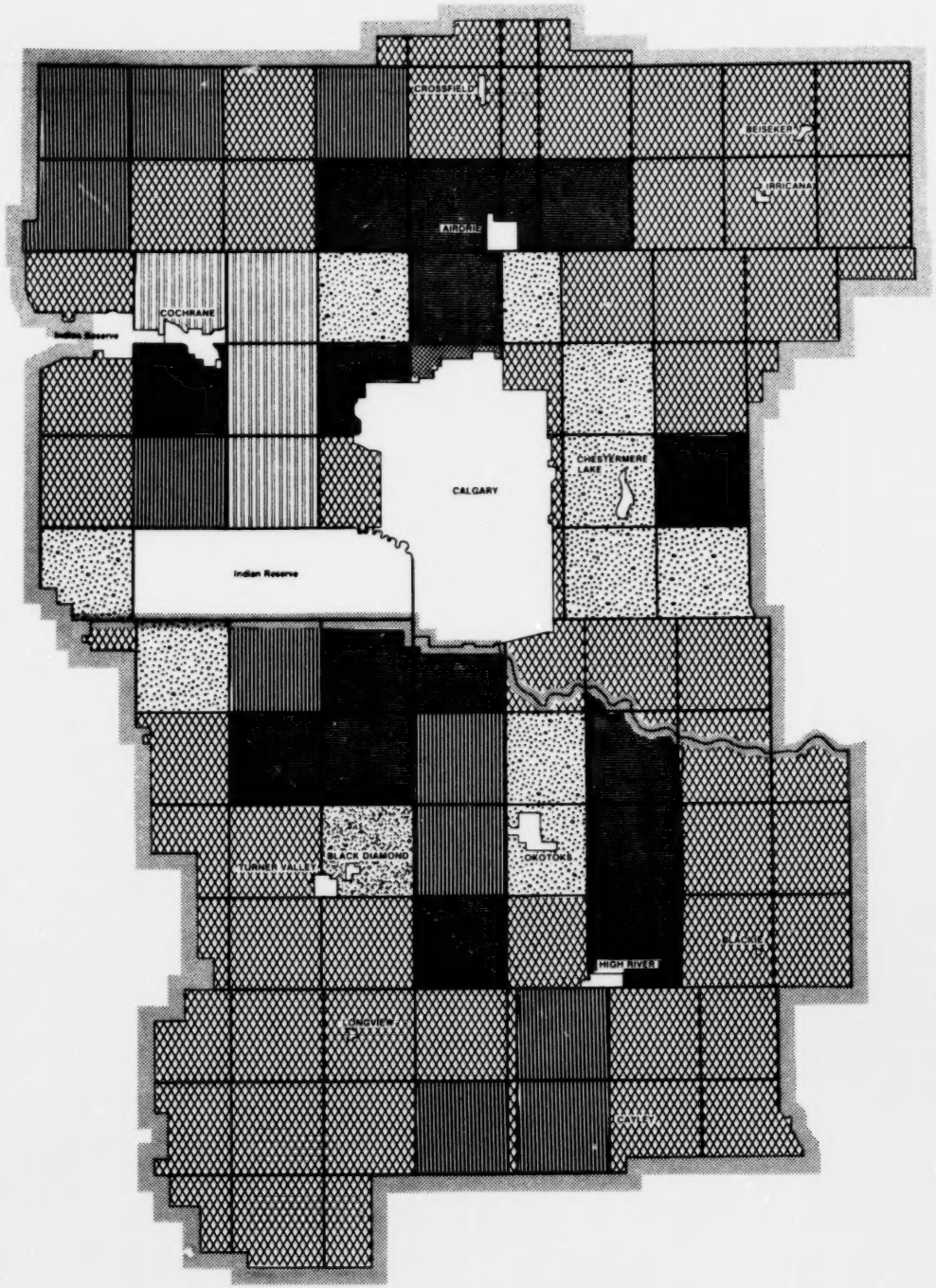



**FIGURE 11**
**POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE FOR THE M.D.'s OF ROCKY VIEW AND FOOTHILLS, 1971 - 1979/80**

Population figures exclude Indian reserves and urban centres. The 1980 figures exclude portions of the township outside of the M.D. of ROCKY VIEW and M.D. of FOOTHILLS.

**+400 (people)**
**+200 to +400**
**+100 to +200**
**+50 to +100**
**-50 to +50**
**-50 to -100**
**-100 to -400**
Indian reserves and urban centres

**TABLE 7**
**URBAN POPULATION TRENDS**
**1931 - 1980**

| | 1931 | 1941 | 1946 | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acme | 234 | 285 | 282 | 275 | 292 | 328 |
| Airdrie | 198 | 191 | 198 | 267 | 327 | 524 |
| Beiseker | 230 | 240 | 272 | 325 | 321 | 360 |
| Blackie | 251 | 223 | 222 | 224 | 198 | 184 |
| Black Diamond | 683 | 890 | 1,380 | 1,154 | 991 | 1,043 |
| Calgary | 83,761 | 87,267 | 100,044 | 129,060 | 181,780 | 249,641 |
| Canmore | — | — | — | — | — | 907 |
| Carbon | 355 | 409 | 369 | 374 | 354 | 371 |
| Cayley | 127 | 133 | 140 | 139 | 146 | 146 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cluny | 134 | 138 | 151 | 202 | 197 | 174 |
| Crossfield | 321 | 409 | 433 | 443 | 459 | 593 |
| Cochrane | 293 | 298 | 405 | 530 | 707 | 857 |
| Ghost Lake | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gleichen | 514 | 435 | 477 | 430 | 581 | 426 |
| High River | 1,459 | 1,430 | 1,674 | 1,888 | 2,102 | 2,276 |
| Hussar | 151 | 116 | 130 | 120 | 168 | 213 |

**TABLE 7 (Continued)**
**URBAN POPULATION TRENDS**
**1931 - 1980**

| 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | Total Growth Rate 1931 - 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 335 | 300 | 351 | — | 389 | 409 | 74.7% |
| 778 | 1,090 | 1,408 | 2,265 | 3,879 | 5,897 | 2,878.2% |
| 404 | 415 | 486 | — | 475 | 508 | 120.8% |
| 156 | 170 | 223 | 321 | 329 | — | 31.0% |
| 858 | 945 | 1,242 | 1,267 | 1,355 | 1,465 | 114.4% |
| 330,575 | 403,319 | 469,917 | 505,637 | 531,000 | 560,618 | 569.3% |
| 1,445 | 1,535 | 1,927 | 2,884 | 3,063 | 3,166 | 249.0% |
| 374 | 340 | 435 | — | 453 | — | 27.6% |
| 133 | 122 | 156 | — | 158 | 173 | 36.2% |
| — | — | — | — | 350 | 424 | — |
| 171 | 85 | 95 | — | — | — | -29.1% |
| 582 | 635 | 777 | — | 955 | 1,052 | 227.7% |
| 819 | 1,045 | 1,450 | 1,761 | 2,308 | 2,948 | 906.1% |
| — | 10 | 27 | — | 42 | — | — |
| 411 | 370 | 339 | — | — | — | -34.0% |
| 2,239 | 2,675 | 3,598 | 3,980 | 4,018 | 4,281 | 193.4% |
| 235 | 170 | 177 | — | 191 | 182 | 20.5% |

**TABLE 7 (continued)**
**URBAN POPULATION TRENDS**
**1931 - 1980**

| | 1931 | 1941 | 1946 | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irricana | 161 | 172 | 150 | 180 | 158 | 167 |
| Linden | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Longview | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Okotoks | 760 | 591 | 694 | 767 | 764 | 1,043 |
| Rockyford | 194 | 201 | 226 | 246 | 226 | 288 |
| Standard | 218 | 212 | 244 | 237 | 230 | 266 |
| Strathmore | 523 | 560 | 603 | 704 | 727 | 924 |
| Three Hills | 581 | 706 | 952 | 1,026 | 1,095 | 1,491 |
| Torrington | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trochu | 506 | 480 | 515 | 630 | 680 | 671 |
| Turner Valley | 656 | 676 | 1,157 | 719 | 704 | 702 |
| TOTAL URBAN[1] | 92,310 | 96,062 | 110,718 | 139,940 | 193,207 | 263,595 |

[1]The totals include the most recent available figure if a census was not done in a particular year.

[2]The 1978 total urban population does not reflect the total of the column, since population for 1977 is not included in this table. See Table 4 for 1977 populations.

NOTE: A dash means that data were not available for that year.

**TABLE 7 (continued)**
**URBAN POPULATION TRENDS**
**1931 - 1980**

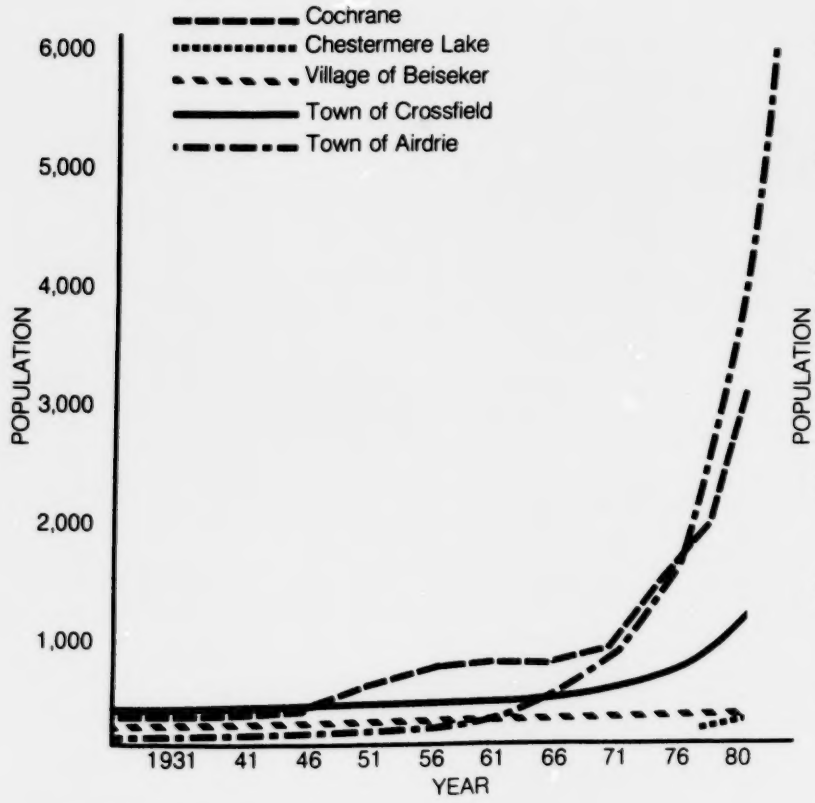
| | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | Total Growth Rate 1931 - 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irricana | 104 | 140 | 264 | 327 | 395 | 461 | 186.3% |
| Linden | 210 | 230 | 296 | — | 393 | 401 | 90.9% |
| Longview | 173 | 190 | 198 | 245 | 246 | 281 | 62.4% |
| Okotoks | 922 | 1,245 | 1,795 | 2,307 | 2,617 | 2,967 | 290.3% |
| Rockyford | 281 | 290 | 276 | — | — | 286 | 47.4% |
| Standard | 264 | 265 | 305 | — | 364 | 349 | 60.0% |
| Strathmore | 994 | 1,150 | 1,561 | 2,250 | 2,479 | 2,724 | 420.8% |
| Three Hills | 1,452 | 1,355 | 1,564 | 1,758 | 1,831 | 1,868 | 221.5% |
| Torrington | 130 | 115 | 186 | 247 | — | 279 | 114.6% |
| Trochu | 780 | 740 | 752 | — | 852 | 854 | 68.7% |
| Turner Valley | 625 | 765 | 1,132 | — | 1,172 | 1,207 | 83.9% |
| TOTAL URBAN[1] | 345,450 | 419,711 | 490,937 | 531,167[2] | 560,271 | 594,058 | 543.54% |

[1]The totals include the most recent available figure if a census was not done in a particular year.

[2]The 1978 total urban population does not reflect the total of the column, since population for 1977 is not included in this table. See Table 4 for 1977 populations.

NOTE: A dash means that data were not available for that year.

**FIGURE 12a: POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN MUNICIPALITY URBAN CENTRES IN THE M.D. OF ROCKY VIEW**




Irricana not shown. See Table 7.

**FIGURE 12b: POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN MUNICIPALITY URBAN CENTRES IN THE M.D. OF FOOTHILLS**

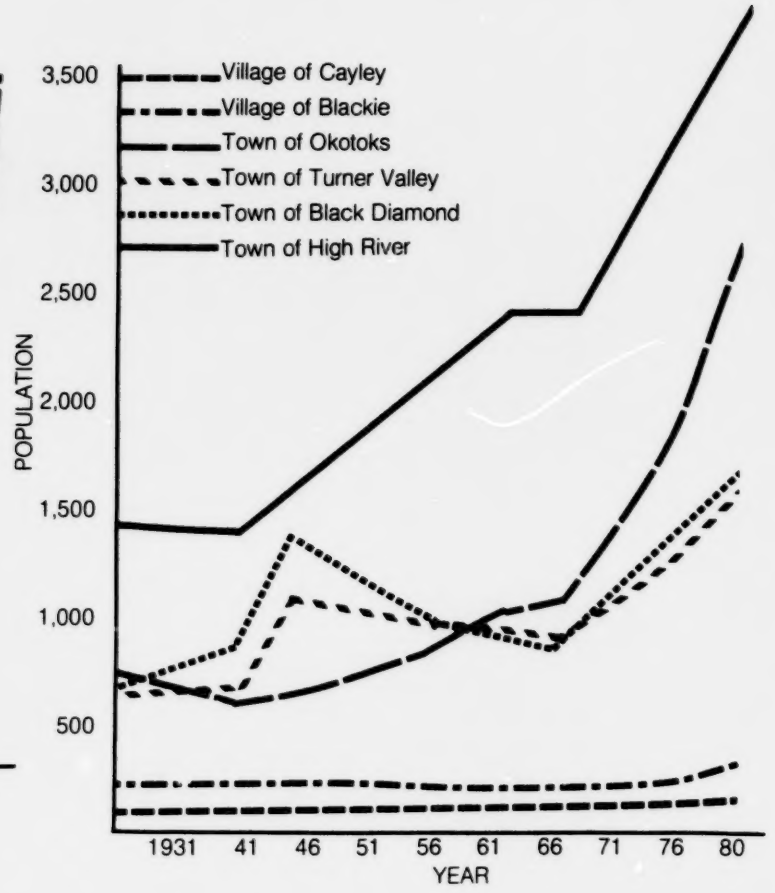
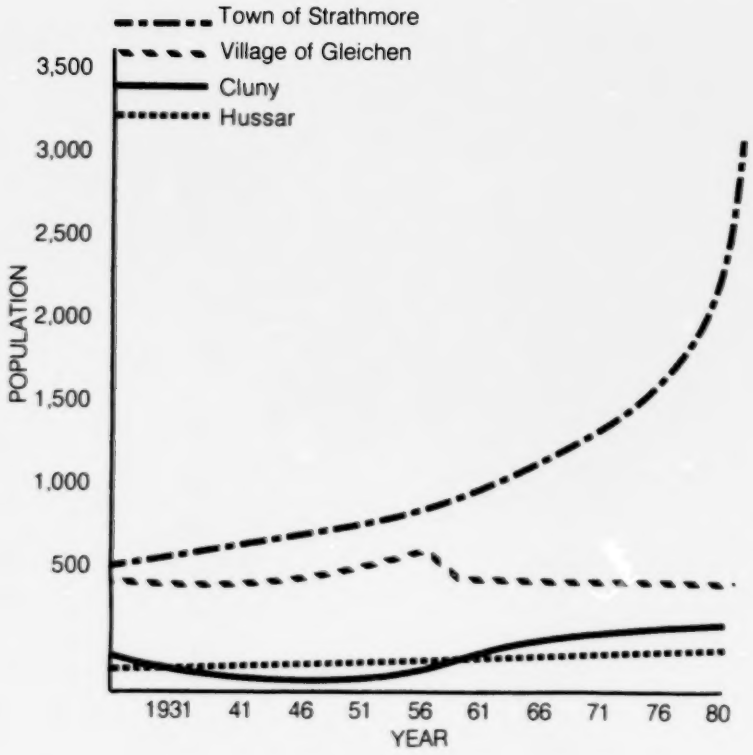
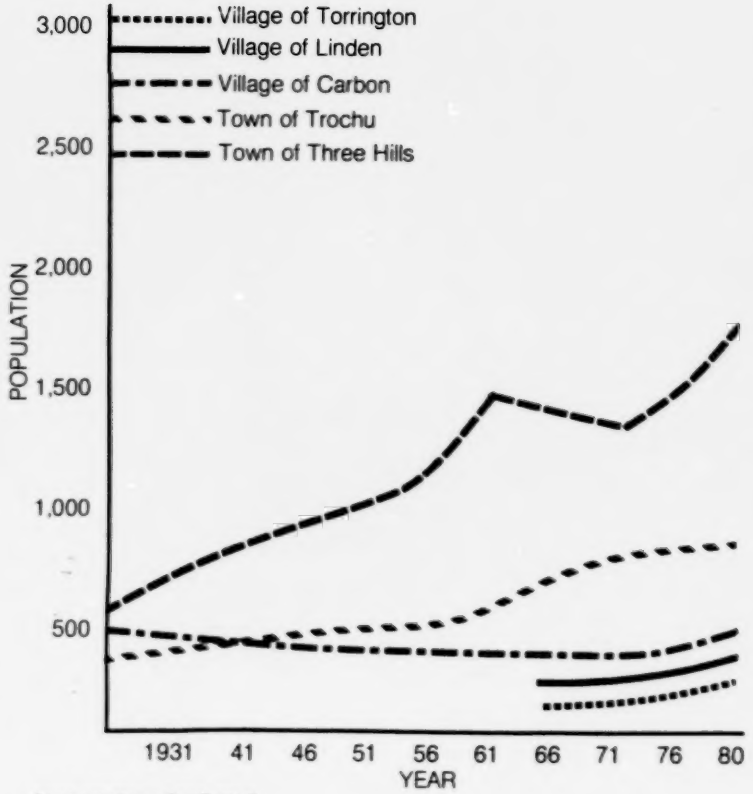


**FIGURE 12c: POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN MUNICIPALITY URBAN CENTRES IN THE COUNTY OF WHEATLAND**



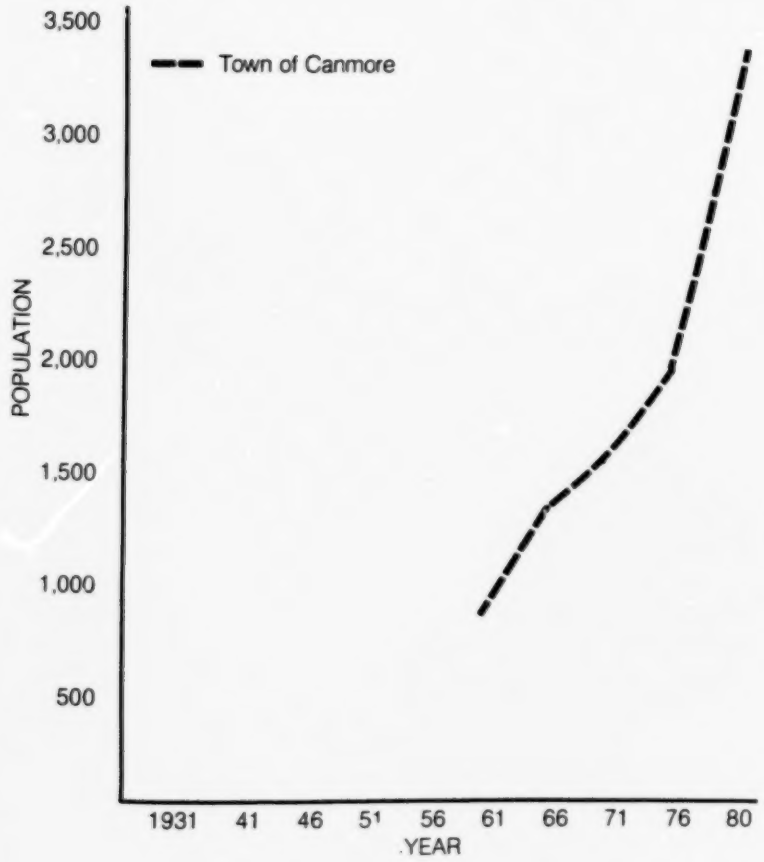

Standard and Rockyford not shown. See Table 7

**FIGURE 12d: POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN MUNICIPALITY URBAN CENTRES IN THE M.D. OF KNEEHILL**




Acme not shown. See Table 7

**FIGURE 12e: POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN MUNICIPALITY**
**URBAN CENTRES IN IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 8**



## 2.4 RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION

Since 1951, the region has been characterized by continued urbanization. That is, a greater percentage of the total population is residing in the urban centres, and a lesser percentage is residing in the rural areas. This phenomenon is typical of all of Canada and comparisons have been made for Alberta and the Calgary region in Table 8.

**TABLE 8**
**RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION; ALBERTA AND CALGARY REGION, 1951 - 1980**
**(PERCENTAGES)**

| | Alberta | | | Calgary Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Rural** | **Urban** | | **Rural** | **Urban** |
| 1951 | 52.1 | 47.9 | | 21.0 | 78.9 |
| 1961 | 36.7 | 63.3 | | 11.5 | 88.5 |
| 1966 | 31.1 | 68.9 | | 7.5 | 92.5 |
| 1971 | 26.5 | 73.5 | | 6.8 | 93.2 |
| 1976 | 22.1 | 77.9 | | 6.9 | 93.0 |
| (1979) | 20.8 | 79.2 | 1980 | 5.9 | 94.0 |

In Alberta, the proportion of people living in urban centres has increased dramatically: from 47.9 percent in 1951 to 79.2 percent in 1979. The evidence for this trend is strong within the Calgary region, with the urban component increasing from 78.9 percent in 1951 to a high of 94.0 percent in 1980. It is apparent that the Calgary region has a greater urban component than the province as a whole.

As indicated in Table 9, the rural municipalities are steadily losing their proportion of the regional population to the urban centres, although the trend may have levelled during the 1970's.

A steadily increasing proportion of the urban population of the region is concentrated in the City of Calgary. However, other incorporated centres are beginning to increase their proportion of the total regional population as well. A continuing shift of the share of urban population from Calgary to towns in the "Metropolitan Part" will have significant implications for the planning and development of the region, particularly with regard to transportation and utility services. Figure 13 graphically presents the changes in the rural-urban distribution within the Calgary region and the changes in the internal composition of this distribution.

**TABLE 9**
**RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION**
**1951 - 1980**

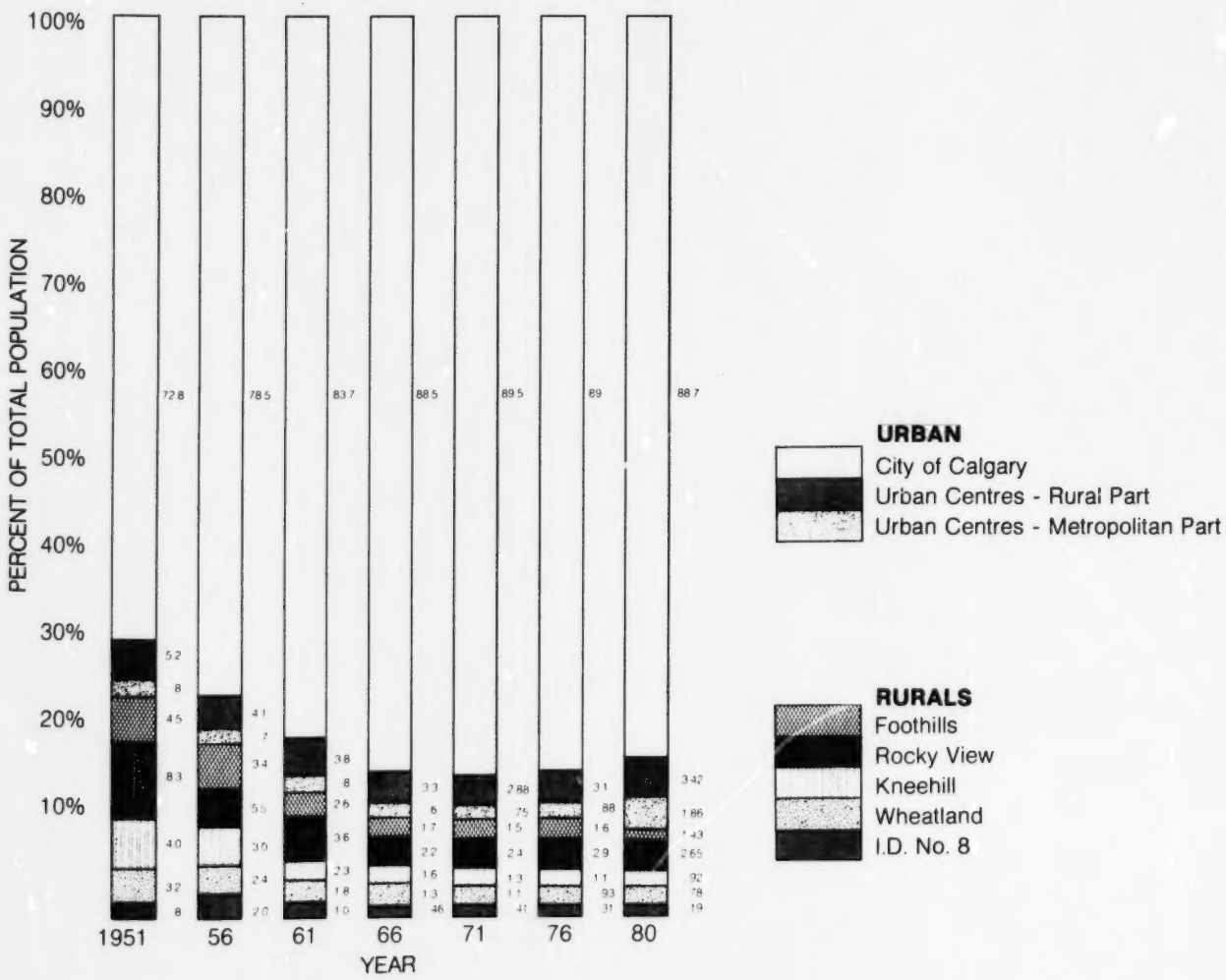
| | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RURAL | | | | | | | |
| M.D. of Foothills | 8,100 | 7,902 | 7,896 | 6,455 | 7,065 | 8,685 | 9,069 |
| Percent of Region's total | 4.56 | 3.41 | 2.64 | 1.72 | 1.56 | 1.64 | 1.43 |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 14,770 | 12,788 | 10,748 | 8,522 | 10,970 | 15,469 | 16,788 |
| Percent of Region's total | 8.33 | 5.52 | 3.60 | 2.28 | 2.43 | 2.93 | 2.65 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 7,174 | 7,055 | 7,008 | 6,290 | 5,890 | 5,830 | 5,830 |
| Percent of Region's total | 4.04 | 3.05 | 2.35 | 1.68 | 1.30 | 1.10 | 0.92 |
| County of Wheatland | 5,779 | 5,582 | 5,570 | 5,062 | 5,010 | 4,944 | 4,944 |
| Percent of Region's total | 3.26 | 2.41 | 1.86 | 1.35 | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.78 |
| I.D. No. 8 | 1,492 | 4,772 | 3,151 | 1,728 | 1,850 | 1,663 | 1,204 |
| Percent of Region's total | 0.84 | 2.06 | 1.05 | 0.46 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.19 |
| RURAL TOTALS | 37,315 | 38,099 | 34,373 | 28,057 | 30,785 | 36,591 | 37,835 |
| Percent of Region's total | 21.05 | 16.47 | 11.54 | 7.51 | 6.83 | 6.93 | 5.99 |

**TABLE 9 (continued)**
**RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION**
**1951 - 1980**

| | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN | | | | | | | |
| City of Calgary | 129,060 | 181,780 | 249,641 | 330,575 | 403,319 | 469,917 | 560,618 |
| Percent of Region's total | 72.8 | 78.58 | 83.7 | 88.5 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 88.7 |
| Towns in the Metropolitan Part | 1,564 | 1,798 | 2,424 | 2,519 | 3,380 | 4,653 | 11,812 |
| Percent of the Region's total | 0.8 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.88 | 1.86 |
| Towns in the Rural Part | 9,316 | 9,628 | 11,530 | 12,356 | 13,012 | 16,367 | 21,628 |
| Percent of Region's total | 5.2 | 4.16 | 3.86 | 3.30 | 2.88 | 3.10 | 3.42 |
| URBAN TOTALS | 139,940 | 193,206 | 263,595 | 345,450 | 419,711 | 490,937 | 594,058 |
| Percent of Region's total | 78.95 | 83.52 | 87.45 | 89.81 | 93.16 | 93.06 | 94.01 |
| REGION'S TOTAL | 177,255 | 231,306 | 297,968 | 373,507 | 450,496 | 527,528 | 631,893 |

NOTE: The towns in the Metropolitan Part are Airdrie, Cochrane, Chestermere Lake, and Okotoks. All other regional towns and villages are in the Rural Part.

**FIGURE 13: RURAL URBAN DISTRIBUTION, 1951-1980**



# CHAPTER THREE
# POPULATION COMPOSITION

**3.0** Chapter three of this report examines some demographic characteristics of the regional population. These characteristics include age distribution, the number of children per family, female-male ratio, housing, and labour force characteristics.

## 3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1.1 AGE STRUCTURE

Table 10 presents the age structure of each municipality in 1976 and 1980 in percentages. This information has been compared with the Alberta average for each age category. Variations from the provincial average often indicate a need for special services in the community infrastructure. For example, the towns of Airdrie, Okotoks, Cochrane, Irricana, Strathmore, Chestermere Lake and Crossfield all have a much higher than average percentage of residents in the 25-44 age group, especially for 1980. Other age groupings which display interesting variations are the 0-4 age group, and the 65 and over age group. A community such as Airdrie, with its higher than average young adult population and correspondingly higher than average population of 0-4 year olds, will have very different service needs than a community such as High River, with a higher than average number of senior citizens.

### 3.1.2 CHILDREN PER FAMILY AND FEMALE-MALE RATIO

Other population characteristics of interest include the number of children per family and the distribution of female and male populations. Both rural and urban values are presented in Table 11. It is important to note that in the federal census for 1971 and 1976, "the number of children per family" is calculated using the number of "families" and the number of children, while the 1980 municipal census calculates the "number of children per household" with the number of occupied households and the number of children. Presumably there are a number of households which are not "family" households and therefore this distinction must be kept in mind when comparing the figures from 1976 to 1980. The 1980 figures display a generally lower number of children per household than the 1976 number of children per family.

**TABLE 10**
**AGE STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS**
**(Percentages)**
**1976**

| | Pre-school 0-4 yrs. | School Age 5-14 yrs. | 15-24 yrs. | 25-44 yrs. | 45-64 yrs. | Seniors 65+ yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta Average 1976 | 8.3 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 27.0 | 17.10 | 7.4 |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Acme | 11.39 | 11.39 | 19.94 | 21.36 | 24.21 | 11.39 |
| Airdrie | 10.28 | 24.11 | 16.66 | 32.62 | 12.41 | 3.90 |
| Beiseker | 7.21 | 22.68 | 16.49 | 22.68 | 19.6 | 13.4 |
| Blackie | 8.8 | 26.6 | 11.1 | 28.8 | 13.3 | 8.8 |
| Black Diamond | 8.8 | 18.9 | 14.9 | 27.4 | 17.7 | 11.7 |
| Calgary | 7.7 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 29.7 | 16.8 | 6.4 |
| Canmore | 8.3 | 15.8 | 18.1 | 29.6 | 19.2 | 8.8 |
| Carbon | 6.8 | 13.7 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 22.9 | 17.2 |
| Cayley | 12.9 | 19.3 | 12.9 | 32.2 | 16.1 | 12.9 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cluny | 10.5 | 15.7 | 10.5 | 21.0 | 15.7 | 26.3 |
| Crossfield | 11.6 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 28.3 | 15.4 | 11.6 |
| Cochrane | 9.6 | 22.0 | 16.5 | 32.0 | 12.0 | 6.8 |
| Ghost Lake | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gleichen | 10.3 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 11.7 |

**TABLE 10 (continued)**
**AGE STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS**
**(Percentages)**
**1980**

| | Pre-school 0 -4 yrs. | School Age 5 - 14 yrs. | 15 - 24 yrs. | 25 - 44 yrs. | 45 - 64 yrs. | Seniors 65+ yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta Average 1976 | 8.3 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 27.0 | 17.10 | 7.4 |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Acme | 7.8 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 26.9 | 18.8 | 14.7 |
| Airdrie | 14.7 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 40.5 | 7.1 | 1.7 |
| Beiseker | 9.8 | 19.5 | 14.4 | 29.1 | 15.8 | 11.4 |
| Blackie | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 8.9 | 18.3 | 15.6 | 30.5 | 13.9 | 12.6 |
| Calgary | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canmore | 8.5 | 12.3 | 49.08[1] | | 21.0 | 7.8 |
| Carbon | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 13.9 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 28.9 | 12.1 | 7.0 |
| Chestermere Lake | 5.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 33.5 | 29.0 | 4.5 |
| Cluny | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Crossfield | 10.7 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 33.1 | 13.0 | 9.2 |
| Cochrane | 10.1 | 17.8 | 16.7 | 39.6 | 8.9 | 5.5 |
| Ghost Lake | 7.1 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 40.4 | 19.0 | 9.6 |
| Gleichen | — | — | — | — | — | — |

[1]figure indicates 15-44 years age group

**TABLE 10 (continued)**
**AGE STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS**
**(Percentages)**
**1976**

| | Pre-school 0 - 4 yrs. | School Age 5 - 14 yrs. | 15 - 24 yrs. | 25 - 44 yrs. | 45 - 64 yrs. | Seniors 65+ yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High River | 8.3 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 24.6 | 17.6 | 18.3 |
| Hussar | 8.3 | 25.0 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 22.2 | 5.5 |
| Irricana | 11.5 | 25.0 | 15.3 | 28.8 | 17.3 | 5.7 |
| Linden | 10.1 | 18.6 | 15.2 | 23.7 | 15.2 | 18.6 |
| Longview | 5.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 25.0 | 17.5 |
| Okotoks | 11.4 | 20.6 | 15.6 | 31.7 | 13.6 | 6.9 |
| Rockyford | 9.0 | 21.8 | 12.7 | 27.2 | 21.8 | 12.7 |
| Standard | 6.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 24.6 | 22.9 | 8.2 |
| Strathmore | 7.9 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 24.6 | 18.2 | 11.5 |
| Three Hills | 5.4 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 22.3 | 15.9 |
| Torrington | 10.8 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| Trochu | 9.3 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 14.0 |
| Turner Valley | 8.8 | 11.4 | 25.8 | 22.4 | 19.4 | 14.5 |
| URBAN AVERAGE | 9.10 | 18.6 | 16.10 | 25.01 | 18.67 | 12.2 |

**TABLE 10 (continued)**
**AGE STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS**
**(Percentages)**
**1980**

| | Pre-school 0 - 4 yrs. | School Age 5 - 14 yrs. | 15 - 24 yrs. | 25 - 44 yrs. | 45 - 64 yrs. | Seniors 65+ yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High River | 7.8 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 26.6 | 16.9 | 16.2 |
| Hussar | 3.8 | 15.9 | 18.7 | 23.0 | 28.5 | 9.8 |
| Irricana | 11.3 | 22.7 | 12.0 | 37.5 | 12.2 | 4.3 |
| Linden | 9.5 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 24.2 | 15.7 | 18.4 |
| Longview | 12.5 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 26.7 | 13.8 | 14.3 |
| Okotoks | 12.2 | 21.6 | 13.6 | 38.0 | 8.9 | 4.7 |
| Rockyford | 9.4 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 28.3 | 21.0 | 11.8 |
| Standard | 8.3 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 28.9 | 18.7 | 11.1 |
| Strathmore | 10.6 | 19.3 | 15.7 | 33.6 | 13.3 | 7.6 |
| Three Hills | age groupings don't match | | | | | 17.4 |
| Torrington | 12.9 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 15.54 |
| Trochu | 7.9 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 16.1 |
| Turner Valley | 9.4 | 19.1 | 13.9 | 30.4 | 14.2 | 12.5 |
| URBAN AVERAGE | 9.6 | 17.3 | 15.24 | 30.7 | 16.15 | 10.6 |

**TABLE 10 (continued)**
**AGE STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS**
**(Percentages)**
**1976**

| | Pre-school 0 - 4 yrs. | School Age 5 - 14 yrs. | 15 - 24 yrs. | 25 - 44 yrs. | 45 - 64 yrs. | Seniors 65+ yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| I.D. No. 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| M.D. of Foothills | 6.62 | 20.95 | 19.4 | 27.28 | 20.3 | 10.13 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 9.29 | 21.61 | 19.63 | 21.69 | 21.69 | 6.51 |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 6.98 | 23.98 | 17.97 | 29.12 | 18.19 | 4.39 |
| County of Wheatland | 9.10 | 22.35 | 19.11 | 26.80 | 18.0 | 4.55 |
| RURAL AVERAGE | 8.0 | 22.22 | 19.03 | 26.22 | 19.55 | 6.4 |

Source: 1976: 1976 Community Profiles. Alberta Bureau of Statistics 1980: Local Municipal Census.
1980: Local Municipal Census

[2]6.7% of Rocky View's population in 1980 — age and sex unknown.
— means the data are not available

Data have been rounded off, therefore percentages may not total 100.0 percent.

**TABLE 10 (continued)**
**AGE STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS**
**(Percentages)**
**1980**

| | Pre-school 0 - 4 yrs. | School Age 5 - 14 yrs. | 15 - 24 yrs. | 25 - 44 yrs. | 45 - 64 yrs. | Seniors 65 + yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| I.D. No. 8 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 30.5 | 23.3 | 7.7 |
| M.D. of Foothills | 6.6 | 19.0 | 27.7 | 28.9 | 20.6 | 6.0 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 6.2 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 29.6 | 17.5 | 3.8[2] |
| County of Wheatland | — | — | — | — | — | |
| RURAL AVERAGE | 6.7 | 16.8 | 21.27 | 29.67 | 20.47 | 5.83 |

Source: 1976: 1976 Community Profiles. Alberta Bureau of Statistics 1980: Local Municipal Census.
1980: Local Municipal Census

[1]figure indicates 15-44 years age group
[2]6.7% of Rocky View's population in 1980 — age and sex unknown.
— means the data are not available

Data have been rounded off. therefore percentages may not total 100.0 percent.

## TABLE 11
## CHILDREN PER FAMILY & FEMALE-MALE RATIO

| | 1971 | | 1976 | | 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children[1] per Family | Female - Male Ratio | Children per Family | Female - Male Ratio | Children per Household | Female - Male Ratio |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Acme | — | 100.0 | 1.1 | 97.2 | 0.81 | 98.0 |
| Airdrie | 2.1 | 96.0 | 1.7 | 98.5 | 1.15 | 96.2 |
| Beiseker | — | 110.0 | 1.4 | 108.6 | 0.97 | 101.6 |
| Blackie | — | 142.8 | 1.8 | 104.5 | — | — |
| Black Diamond | — | 95.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1.04 | 97.5 |
| Calgary | 1.7 | 101.0 | 1.5 | 100.7 | — | — |
| Canmore | 1.5 | 92.5 | 1.3 | 93.0 | 0.46 | — |
| Carbon | — | 86.4 | 1.1 | 93.3 | — | — |
| Cayley | — | 84.6 | 1.3 | 106.6 | 1.23 | 89.8 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | 0.82 | 96.7 |
| Cluny | — | 70.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | — | — |
| Crossfield | — | 91.0 | 1.4 | 93.7 | 1.18 | 98.8 |
| Cochrane | 1.8 | 93.5 | 1.6 | 92.0 | 1.01 | 93.1 |
| Ghost Lake | — | 100.0 | 0.5 | 66.6 | — | — |
| Gleichen | — | 100.0 | 1.3 | 91.4 | — | — |

**TABLE 11 (continued)**
**CHILDREN PER FAMILY & FEMALE-MALE RATIO**

| | 1971 | | 1976 | | 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children[1] per Family | Female - Male Ratio | Children per Family | Female - Male Ratio | Children per Household | Female - Male Ratio |
| High River | 1.3 | 103.0 | 1.3 | 105.1 | 0.89 | 102.8 |
| Hussar | — | 94.4 | 1.6 | 80. | 0.84 | 100.0 |
| Irricana | — | 86.6 | 1.6 | 82.7 | 1.23 | 84.4 |
| Linden | — | 125.0 | 1.5 | 110.7 | 0.73 | 106.7 |
| Longview | — | 80.9 | 1.18 | 90.4 | 0.86 | 86.0 |
| Okotoks | 1.7 | 98.4 | 1.5 | 97.7 | 1.26 | 97.4 |
| Rockyford | — | 100.0 | 1.4 | 93.1 | 0.87 | 91.9 |
| Standard | — | 89.2 | 1.5 | 84.8 | 1.07 | 86.6 |
| Strathmore | 1.6 | 96.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.07 | 93.3 |
| Three Hills | 1.5 | 110.0 | 1.5 | 112.2 | — | 112.5 |
| Torrington | — | 109.0 | 1.1 | 94.7 | 0.97 | 92.41 |
| Trochu | — | 104.1 | 1.4 | 105.4 | 0.88 | 105.7 |
| Turner Valley | — | 104.0 | 1.2 | 94.8 | 1.04 | 99.3 |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| I.D. No. 8 | — | 89.2 | 1.3 | 93.4 | 0.79 | — |
| M.D. of Foothills | — | 86.2 | 1.6 | 89.5 | 1.18 | — |

**TABLE 11 (continued)**
**CHILDREN PER FAMILY & FEMALE-MALE RATIO**

| | 1971 | | 1976 | | 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children[1] per Family | Female - Male Ratio | Children per Family | Female - Male Ratio | Children per Household | Female - Male Ratio |
| M.D. of Kneehill | — | 92.6 | 1.9 | 93.0 | — | — |
| M.D. of Rocky View | — | 85.8 | 1.7 | 89.6 | 1.42 | 86.7 |
| County of Wheatland | — | 85.8 | 1.8 | 85.7 | — | — |

Female-Male Ratio is calculated as the number of females for each 100 males.

[1]1971 - Number of Children per family is available only for cities and towns over 1,000 people.

Source: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada Publication
1976: 1976 Community Profiles, Alberta Bureau of Statistics
1980: 1980 Local Municipal Census.

### 3.2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

One of the more useful aspects of the population composition is the number of persons per household (occupancy rate). Table 12 presents these figures for the years 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1980 where available. Compared to the urban centres, the rural municipalities consistently have a higher number of persons per household, indicating a larger family size in the rural areas.

On average, the number of persons per household has decreased over the period 1966 to 1980 in both the rural and urban municipalities. (Table 12). While 3.22 persons per dwelling was the average urban household size in 1966, 2.79 persons per dwelling is the aveage in 1980. A similar decrease is also evident in the rural household figures.

On an individual community basis Table 13 looks at occupancy rates by dwelling types for 1980. While household sizes are, on average, decreasing over time, it is important to note that size varies considerably by dwelling type within a community as well as between communities.

Table 14 looks at occupied private dwellings by tenure. The term tenure refers to home ownership or rental housing.

**TABLE 12**

**PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (Occupancy Rate)**

**1966 - 1980**

| | 1966 | | | 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Acme | 335 | 99 | 3.38 | 300 | 100 | 3.00 |
| Airdrie | 778 | 181 | 4.29 | 1090 | 280 | 3.99 |
| Beiseker | 404 | 111 | 3.63 | 415 | 130 | 3.19 |
| Blackie | 156 | 47 | 3.31 | 170 | 55 | 3.00 |
| Black Diamond | 858 | 271 | 3.16 | 945 | 310 | 3.00 |
| Calgary | 330,575 | 94,941 | 3.48 | 403,319 | 121,290 | 3.32 |
| Canmore | 1445 | 450 | 3.21 | 1535 | 485 | 3.16 |
| Carbon | 374 | 125 | 2.99 | 340 | 120 | 2.83 |
| Cayley | 133 | 34 | 3.91 | 122 | 40 | 3.13 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cluny | 171 | 54 | 3.16 | 85 | 35 | 2.42 |
| Crossfield | 582 | 169 | 3.44 | 635 | 185 | 3.21 |
| Cochrane | 819 | 237 | 3.45 | 1045 | 310 | 3.39 |
| Ghost Lake | — | — | — | 11 | 5 | 2.20 |
| Gleichen | 411 | 120 | 3.42 | 370 | 125 | 2.96 |
| High River | 2239 | 780 | 2.87 | 2675 | 935 | 2.79 |
| Hussar | 235 | 59 | 3.98 | 170 | 45 | 3.77 |

**TABLE 12**

**PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (Occupancy Rate)**

**1966 - 1980**

| | 1976 | | | 1980 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Acme | 351 | 125 | 3.09 | 409 | 154 | 2.65 |
| Airdrie | 1408 | 395 | 3.56 | 5897 | 1862 | 3.16 |
| Beiseker | 486 | 160 | 3.03 | 508 | 183 | 2.77 |
| Blackie | 223 | 65 | 3.43 | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 1242 | 420 | 2.95 | 1465 | 491 | 2.98 |
| Calgary | 469,917 | 155,155 | 3.02 | 560,618 | 201,844 | 2.78 |
| Canmore | 1927 | 655 | 2.94 | 3166 | 1689 | 1.87 |
| Carbon | 435 | 150 | 2.90 | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 156 | 50 | 3.12 | 173 | 55 | 3.14 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | 424 | 152 | 2.78 |
| Cluny | 95 | 35 | 2.7 | — | — | — |
| Crossfield | 777 | 235 | 3.30 | 1052 | 334 | 3.14 |
| Cochrane | 1450 | 440 | 3.29 | 2948 | 967 | 3.05 |
| Ghost Lake | 27 | 10 | 2.70 | 42 | 15 | 2.80 |
| Gleichen | 339 | 125 | 2.71 | — | — | — |
| High River | 3598 | 1250 | 2.87 | 4281 | 1571 | 2.72 |
| Hussar | 177 | 55 | 3.21 | 182 | 65 | 2.80 |

**TABLE 12**

**PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (Occupancy Rate)**

**1966 - 1980**

| | 1966 | | | 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling |
| Irricana | 104 | 36 | 2.88 | 140 | 50 | 2.76 |
| Linden | 210 | 57 | 3.68 | 230 | 70 | 3.28 |
| Longview | 173 | 57 | 3.03 | 190 | 65 | 2.98 |
| Okotoks | 922 | 272 | 3.38 | 1245 | 390 | 3.18 |
| Rockyford | 281 | 82 | 3.42 | 290 | 95 | 3.05 |
| Standard | 264 | 88 | 3.00 | 265 | 85 | 3.11 |
| Strathmore | 994 | 290 | 3.42 | 1150 | 340 | 318 |
| Three Hills | 1452 | 429 | 3.38 | 1355 | 445 | 3.04 |
| Torrington | 130 | 43 | 3.02 | 115 | 45 | 2.55 |
| Trochu | 780 | 229 | 3.40 | 740 | 240 | 3.08 |
| Turner Valley | 625 | 194 | 3.22 | 765 | 235 | 3.25 |
| Total Urban | 345,450 | 99,455 | | 419,711 | 126,510 | |
| Average | | | 3.22 | | | 3.09 |

**TABLE 12**

**PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (Occupancy Rate)**

**1966 - 1980**

| | 1976 | | | 1980 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling |
| Irricana | 264 | 85 | 3.10 | 461 | 141 | 3.26 |
| Linden | 296 | 95 | 3.11 | 401 | 160 | 2.50 |
| Longview | 198 | 70 | 2.82 | 281 | 105 | 2.67 |
| Okotoks | 1795 | 565 | 3.17 | 2967 | 919 | 3.22 |
| Rockyford | 276 | 90 | 3.06 | 286 | 109 | 2.62 |
| Standard | 305 | 100 | 3.05 | 349 | 116 | 3.00 |
| Strathmore | 1561 | 495 | 3.15 | 2724 | 914 | 2.98 |
| Three Hills | 1564 | 515 | 3.03 | 1868 | — | — |
| Torrington | 186 | 65 | 2.86 | 279 | 98 | 2.84 |
| Trochu | 752 | 260 | 2.89 | 854 | 322 | 2.7 |
| Turner Valley | 1132 | 375 | 3.01 | 1207 | 415 | 2.9 |
| Total Urban | 490.937 | 162.040 | | 593.934 | 212.681 | |
| Average | | | 3.04 | | | 2.79 |

**TABLE 12 (continued)**

**PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (Occupancy Rate)**

**1966 - 1980**

| | 1966 | | | 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| I.D. No. 8 | 1728 | 481 | — | 1850 | 550 | — |
| M.D. of Foothills | 6455 | 1728 | 3.73 | 7065 | 1915 | 3.68 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 6290 | 1518 | 4.14 | 5890 | 1495 | 3.93 |
| M.D. of Rockyview | 8522 | 2144 | 3.97 | 10,970 | 2755 | 3.98 |
| County of Wheatland | 5062 | 1165 | 4.34 | 5010 | 1185 | 4.22 |
| Total Rural | 28,057 | 7036 | | 30,785 | 7900 | |
| Average | | | 4.04 | | | 3.95 |

[1]The latest Local Census was taken in 1979.
[2]The total population includes only those municipalities which took a census that year. Therefore, the totals may differ from those used in Table 7.

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, 1971, 1976 Statistics Canada Publications.
1980: Local Municipal Census.

**TABLE 12 (continued)**

**PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (Occupancy Rate)**

**1966 - 1980**

| | 1976 | | | 1980 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling | Population | No. of Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Dwelling |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| I.D. No. 8 | 1663 | 520 | — | 1204[1] | 429 | 2.80 |
| M.D. of Foothills | 8685 | 2435 | 3.56 | 9069[1] | 2711 | 3.34 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 5830 | 1550 | 3.76 | — | — | — |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 15,469 | 4200 | 3.68 | 16,788 | 5361 | 3.13 |
| County of Wheatland | 4944 | 1250 | 3.95 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL RURAL | 36,591 | 9955 | | 27,061[2] | 850 | |
| AVERAGE | | | 3.68 | | | 3.18 |

[1]The latest Local Census was taken in 1979.
[2]The total population includes only those municipalities which took a census that year. Therefore, the totals may differ from those used in Table 7.

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, 1971, 1976 Statistics Canada Publications.
1980: Local Municipal Census.

## TABLE 13
## OCCUPANCY RATES BY DWELLING TYPES FOR 1980

| | Average Occupancy Rate | Single Family | Attached/ Duplex | Apartment Bachelor | Apartment 1 Bedroom | Apartment 2 Bedroom | Apartment 3+ Bedroom | Mobile Home |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acme | 2.65 | 2.8 | — | 1.0 | — | — | — | 2.8 |
| Airdrie | 3.16 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Beiseker | 2.77 | 2.9 | — | — | 1.2 | 1.9 | — | 2.9 |
| Blackie | — | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 2.98 | 2.9 | 2.5 | — | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Calgary | 2.78 | 3.3 | 3.1 | — | — | — | — | 2.5 |
| Canmore | 1.87 | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carbon | — | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 3.14 | 3.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3.4 |
| Chestermere Lake | 2.78 | 2.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cluny | — | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cochrane | 3.14 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Crossfield | 3.05 | 3.1 | 3.2 | — | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| Ghost Lake | 2.8 | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gleichen | — | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High River | 2.72 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |

## TABLE 13
## OCCUPANCY RATES BY DWELLING TYPES FOR 1980

| | Average Occupancy Rate | Single Family | Attached/ Duplex | Apartment Bachelor | Apartment 1 Bedroom | Apartment 2 Bedroom | Apartment 3+ Bedroom | Mobile Home |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hussar | 2.80 | 2.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.8 |
| Irricana | 3.26 | 3.3 | 3.2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Linden | 2.50 | 2.8 | 1.7 | — | 1.1 | 2.2 | — | 2.3 |
| Longview | 2.67 | 2.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 2.5 |
| Okotoks | 3.22 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Rockyford | 2.62 | 2.6 | 1.3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Standard | 3.00 | 3.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Strathmore | 2.98 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Three Hills | — | N/A | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Torrington | 2.84 | 2.7 | — | — | 1.0 | — | — | 3.6 |
| Trochu | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | — | — | 2.1 | — | 3.0 |
| Turner Valley | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | — | — | — | — | 3.3 |

Source: 1980 Local Municipal Census.

*1979 figure

(—) means data not available.

## TABLE 14
## OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE
### 1976 and 1980

| | 1976 | | | 1980 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent of Dwelling Units Owned | Percent of Dwelling Units Rented | Total Occupied Dwellings | Percent of Dwelling Units Owned | Percent of Dwelling Units Rented | Total Occupied Dwellings |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Acme | 76.0 | 24.00 | 125 | 73.38 | 26.62 | 154 |
| Airdrie | 81.01 | 18.99 | 395 | 87.76 | 12.24 | 1862 |
| Beiseker | 78.13 | 21.88 | 160 | 74.86 | 25.14 | 183 |
| Blackie | 84.62 | 23.08 | 65 | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 80.00 | 18.82 | 425 | 76.99 | 23.01 | 491 |
| Calgary | 58.45 | 41.55 | 155.155 | — | — | 201.844 |
| Canmore | 71.21 | 28.03 | 660 | 57.79 | 42.21 | 1689 |
| Carbon | 80.00 | 23.33 | 150 | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 72.73 | 27.27 | 55 | 74.55 | 25.45 | 55 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | 94.74 | 5.26 | 152 |
| Cluny | 57.14 | 42.86 | 35 | — | — | — |
| Cochrane | 78.16 | 21.84 | 435 | 76.73 | 23.27 | 967 |
| Crossfield | 82.98 | 17.02 | 235 | 79.94 | 20.06 | 334 |
| Ghost Lake | 100.00 | — | 10 | 80.00 | 20.00 | 15[1] |
| Gleichen | 76.00 | 20.00 | 125 | — | — | — |
| High River | 75.60 | 24.40 | 1250 | 70.72 | 29.28 | 1571 |

## TABLE 14
## OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE
### 1976 and 1980

| | 1976 | | | 1980 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent of Dwelling Units Owned | Percent of Dwelling Units Rented | Total Occupied Dwellings | Percent of Dwelling Units Owned | Percent of Dwelling Units Rented | Total Occupied Dwellings |
| Hussar | 63.64 | 36.36 | 55 | 73.85 | 26.15 | 65 |
| Irricana | 93.75 | 6.25 | 80 | 87.23 | 12.77 | 141 |
| Linden | 89.47 | 10.53 | 95 | 73.13 | 26.88 | 160 |
| Longview | 78.57 | 21.43 | 70 | 81.90 | 18.10 | 105 |
| Okotoks | 77.88 | 22.12 | 565 | 80.30 | 19.70 | 919 |
| Rockyford | 83.88 | 16.67 | 90 | 77.06 | 22.94 | 109 |
| Standard | 80.00 | 15.00 | 100 | 79.31 | 20.69 | 116 |
| Strathmore | 70.41 | 29.59 | 490 | 71.33 | 28.67 | 914 |
| Three Hills | 70.19 | 28.85 | 520 | — | — | — |
| Torrington | 78.57 | 21.43 | 70 | 79.59 | 20.41 | 98 |
| Trochu | 80.77 | 19.23 | 260 | 75.47 | 24.53 | 322 |
| Turner Valley | 82.67 | 17.33 | 375 | 85.78 | 14.22 | 415 |

**TABLE 14 (continued)**

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE**

**1976 and 1980**

| | 1976 | | | 1980 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent of Dwelling Units Owned | Percent of Dwelling Units Rented | Total Occupied Dwellings | Percent of Dwelling Units Owned | Percent of Dwelling Units Rented | Total Occupied Dwellings |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| M.D. of Foothills | 78.85 | 21.36 | 2435 | 8.01 | 1.99 | 2701[1] |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 76.13 | 23.87 | 1550 | — | — | — |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 81.43 | 18.57 | 4200 | 81.42 | 18.58 | 4499 |
| County of Wheatland | 80.09 | 30.09 | 1130 | — | — | — |
| I.D. No. 8 | 68.27 | 31.73 | 520 | 6.19 | 3.80 | 426[1] |

[1]1979 Municipal Census Figures

Source: 1976: 1976 Community Profiles, Alberta Bureau of Statistics.
1980: Municipal Census Results

### 3.3 LABOUR FORCE

Table 15 presents a comparative look at the status of the labour force in each municipality for 1976 and 1980. The total employed labour force is shown by number, and as a percentage of the total population. The unemployed labour force is indicated as a numerical count and the unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the unemployed labour force as compared to the total labour force.

Employment locations for 1980 are shown on Table 16. The total employed labour force in each community is indicated by work location. The table shows the percentage of the total labour force who work in their own municipality, in the City of Calgary, in a rural area or in another urban centre.

The percent of workers who have jobs in their town or village is one indication of a centre's industrial and commercial strength. For example, the Town of High River has 67 percent of its labour force employed in the town. This is a sign of diverse industrial and commercial activities.

Of particular interest is the number of persons or percent of employees who work in the City of Calgary. The Summer Village of Chestermere Lake has 94 percent of its labour force travelling to Calgary to work each day. The Town of Airdrie is next highest with 67.7 percent, followed by Irricana, Okotoks and Cochrane. The rural municipalities of Rocky View and Foothills have more than 50 percent of their employed labour force working in the City of Calgary.

## TABLE 15
## LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS
### 1976 and 1980

| | 1976 | | | | 1980 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Employed Labour Force | Percent of Population | Unemployed[1] Labour Force | Unemployment[2] Rate | Total Employed Labour Force | Percent of Population | Unemployed Labour Force | Unemployment Rate |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | |
| Acme | 155 | 44.15 | 15 | 8.82 | 149 | 36.43 | 6 | 3.87 |
| Airdrie | 610 | 43.32 | 10 | 1.61 | 2720 | 46.12 | 42 | 1.52 |
| Beiseker | 185 | 38.06 | 0 | 0 | 187 | 36.81 | 7 | 3.60 |
| Blackie | 80 | 35.87 | 5 | 5.88 | — | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 445 | 35.82 | 20 | 4.30 | 563 | 38.43 | 29 | 4.89 |
| Calgary | 217,030 | 46.18 | 10,700 | 4.69 | — | — | — | — |
| Canmore | 925 | 48.00 | 55 | 5.58 | 1557 | 49.17 | — | — |
| Carbon | 145 | 33.3 | 15 | 9.09 | — | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 65 | 41.66 | 5 | 7.14 | 66 | 38.15 | 6 | 8.3 |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | 214 | 50.47 | 1 | 0.46 |
| Cluny | 45 | 47.36 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Crossfield | 295 | 37.96 | 20 | 6.25 | 445 | 42.30 | 9 | 1.98 |
| Cochrane | 600 | 41.37 | 15 | 2.45 | 1343 | 45.55 | 28 | 2.07 |
| Ghost Lake | — | — | — | — | 20 | 47.61 | 0 | 0 |
| Gleichen | 130 | 38.34 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| High River | 1435 | 39.88 | 65 | 4.31 | 1725 | 40.29 | 85 | 4.69 |
| Hussar | 80 | 45.19 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 42.30 | 1 | 1.28 |
| Irricana | 85 | 32.19 | 5 | 5.55 | 179 | 38.82 | 5 | 2.71 |
| Linden | 95 | 32.09 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 34.66 | 11 | 7.33 |
| Longview | 80 | 40.40 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 36.29 | 11 | 9.73 |

**TABLE 15 (continued)**
**LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS**
**1976 and 1980**

| | 1976 | | | | 1980 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Employed Labour Force | Percent of Population | Unemployed[1] Labour Force | Unemployment[2] Rate | Total Employed Labour Force | Percent of Population | Unemployed Labour Force | Unemployment Rate |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | |
| Okotoks | 725 | 40.38 | 25 | 3.31 | 1261 | 42.5 | 22 | 1.71 |
| Rockyford | 105 | 38.04 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 35.66 | 2 | 1.92 |
| Standard | 135 | 44.26 | 5 | 3.70 | 124 | 35.53 | 4 | 3.12 |
| Strathmore | 680 | 43.56 | 15 | 2.14 | 1144 | 41.99 | 32 | 2.72 |
| Three Hills | 650 | 41.56 | 15 | 2.25 | — | — | — | — |
| Torrington | 75 | 40.32 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 31.89 | 2 | 2.19 |
| Trochu | 320 | 42.55 | 20 | 5.97 | 309 | 36.18 | 8 | 2.52 |
| Turner Valley | 405 | 35.78 | 15 | 3.70 | 431 | 35.7 | 23 | 5.06 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | |
| M.D. of Foothills | 4770 | 54.92 | 75 | 1.54 | 3293 | 36.31 | — | — |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 7580 | 49.00 | 130 | 1.66 | 6588 | 39.00 | 115 | 1.72 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | 2970 | 50.94 | 15 | 0.50 | — | — | — | — |
| County of Wheatland | 2740 | 55.75 | 15 | 0.54 | — | — | — | — |
| I.D. No. 8 | 865 | 52.01 | 35 | 3.88 | 643 | 53.41 | 6 | 0.92 |

[1]Numbers subject to random rounding.
[2]Unemployment Rate is calculated as the Unemployed Labour Force divided by Total Labour Force.

1976 Figures Source: 1976 Census Community Profiles, using Statistics Canada Census.
1980 Figures Source: 1980/79 Municipal Census Data, using C.R.P.C. assistance.

## TABLE 16
## PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1980

| | Employed in This Municipality | Percent of Total | Employed in Calgary | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN | | | | |
| Acme | 77 | 51.7 | 11 | 7.4 |
| Airdrie | 756 | 27.8 | 1843 | 67.7 |
| Beiseker | 116 | 62.0 | 39 | 20.9 |
| Blackie | — | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 185 | 32.9 | 183 | 32.5 |
| Calgary | — | — | — | — |
| Canmore | 814 | 52.3 | 38 | 2.4 |
| Carbon | — | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 17 | 25.8 | 8 | 12.1 |
| Chestermere Lake | 11 | 5.2 | 201 | 93.9 |
| Cluny | — | — | — | — |
| Cochrane | 562 | 41.8 | 650 | 48.4 |
| Crossfield | 166 | 37.3 | 147 | 33.0 |
| Ghost Lake (1979) | — | — | 14 | 7.0 |
| Gleichen | — | — | — | — |
| High River | 1158 | 67.1 | 367 | 21.3 |
| Hussar | 47 | 61.0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Irricana | 49 | 28.5 | 92 | 53.5 |
| Linden | 78 | 56.1 | 8 | 5.8 |
| Longview | 40 | 39.2 | 7 | 6.9 |

**TABLE 16 (continued)**
**PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1980**

| | Employed in a Rural Area | Percent of Total | Employed in Another Urban Centre | Percent of Total | Total Employed Labour Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN | | | | | |
| Acme | 30 | 20.1 | 31 | 20.8 | 149 |
| Airdrie | 70 | 2.6 | 51 | 1.9 | 2720 |
| Beiseker | 10 | 5.3 | 22 | 11.8 | 187 |
| Blackie | — | — | — | — | — |
| Black Diamond | 116 | 20.6 | 79 | 14.0 | 563 |
| Calgary | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canmore | 238 | 15.3 | 467 | 30.0 | 1557 |
| Carbon | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cayley | 2 | 3.0 | 39 | 59.1 | 66 |
| Chestermere Lake | 2 | 0.9 | — | — | 214 |
| Cluny | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cochrane | 106 | 7.9 | 25 | 1.9 | 1343 |
| Crossfield | 80 | 20.0 | 52 | 11.7 | 445 |
| Ghost Lake (1979) | 1 | 5.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 20 |
| Gleichen | — | — | — | — | — |
| High River | 107 | 6.2 | 93 | 5.4 | 1725 |
| Hussar | 22 | 28.6 | 7 | 9.1 | 77 |
| Irricana | 16 | 9.3 | 22 | 12.8 | 172 |
| Linden | 39 | 28.0 | 14 | 10.1 | 139 |
| Longview | 23 | 22.5 | 32 | 31.4 | 102 |

## TABLE 16
## PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1980

| | Employed in This Municipality | Percent of Total | Employed in Calgary | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN | | | | |
| Okotoks | 476 | 37.7 | 653 | 51.8 |
| Rockyford | 75 | 73.5 | 10 | 8.8 |
| Standard | 73 | 58.9 | 8 | 6.4 |
| Strathmore | 622 | 54.4 | 387 | 33.8 |
| Three Hills | — | — | — | — |
| Torrington | 36 | 40.4 | 5 | 5.6 |
| Trochu | 212 | 68.6 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Turner Valley | 167 | 38.8 | 150 | 34.8 |
| RURAL | | | | |
| M.D. of Foothills[1] (1979) | 517 | 21.2 | 1593 | 65.3 |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 2399 | 36.4 | 3811 | 57.8 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | — | — | — | — |
| County of Wheatland | — | — | — | — |
| I.D. No. 8[1] (1979) | 320 | 69.7 | 32 | 7.0 |

Total includes the place of work of only the first and second wage earner.

Source: 1980/79 Local Municipal Census Data.

**TABLE 16 (continued)**
**PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1980**

| | Employed in a Rural Area | Percent of Total | Employed in Another Urban Centre | Percent of Total | Total Employed Labour Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN | | | | | |
| Okotoks | 71 | 5.6 | 61 | 4.8 | 1261 |
| Rockyford | 7 | 6.9 | 10 | 8.8 | 102 |
| Standard | 30 | 24.2 | 13 | 10.5 | 124 |
| Strathmore | 116 | 10.1 | 19 | 1.7 | 1144 |
| Three Hills | — | — | — | — | — |
| Torrington | 11 | 12.4 | 37 | 41.6 | 89 |
| Trochu | 62 | 20.0 | 33 | 10.8 | 309 |
| Turner Valley | 63 | 14.6 | 51 | 11.8 | 431 |
| RURAL | | | | | |
| M.D. of Foothills[1](1979) | — | — | 329 | 13.5 | 2439 |
| M.D. of Rocky View | 119 | 1.8 | 259 | 3.9 | 6588 |
| M.D. of Kneehill | — | — | — | — | — |
| County of Wheatland | — | — | — | — | — |
| I.D. No. 8[1] (1979) | 7 | 1.5 | 100 | 21.8 | 459 |

[1] Total includes the place of work of only the first and second wage earner.

Source: 1980/79 Local Municipal Census Data.

# CHAPTER FOUR
# POPULATION POLICIES

This section deals with those policies at the federal, provincial, regional and local levels that could affect the future population growth of the Calgary Region. For the most part, the authorities having the more specific growth policies are found at the local level. However, decisions and policies made by higher government levels will have a bearing on the potential for population growth. Each level of government is briefly examined for any contributing policies.

## 4.1 FEDERAL POLICIES

Federal policies do not have a significant impact on the distribution of population within the region. Federal demographic policies may have some indirect bearing on the region's growth, although this impact is difficult to measure.

The essential aspect of federal demographic content lies in its immigration policies and, to some extent, its internal migration policies. The government realizes its limited role in influencing mortality rates, fertility rates and emigration from this country.

The recommendations of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons on Immigration Policy in 1975 stated that:

1. "Immigration in future be treated as a central variable in a national population policy and that this objective be achieved through the establishment of an immigration target to be adjusted from time to time to achieve an even rate of population growth as well as to take account of changing economic conditions and needs."

2. "Area demand be used experimentally to encourage prospective immigrants to settle in communities where population growth is desired and is compatible with regional development plans." (Canada, Parliament, Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons on Immigration Policy, 1975 p. 7, p. 29)

## 4.2 PROVINCIAL POLICIES

The province of Alberta does not have a well-defined demographic policy in effect. The goals of the Government of Alberta[1] most closely related to the development of demographic policy are to:

1. Establish a balanced and diversified economy characterized by orderly growth;
2. Foster regional development (decentralization of growth);
3. Maintain a high quality of services and facilities; and
4. Avoid or minimize irreversible environmental disturbances.

All these statements were subsumed by a statement by Premier Lougheed in March, 1977.

Alberta's recent increases in population growth can be described as follows: "During the 1961-1976 period, in absolute terms, natural increase (births minus deaths) declined slightly, immigration increased substantially and interprovincial migration fluctuated widely, with more recent years showing substantial increases."[2]

[1] Extracted from Alberta Human Settlement Policies. Report prepared for U.N. Habitat Conference by Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs. May, 1976.
[2] Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower. Development of Demographic Policy for Alberta. August 17, 1977. (Alberta Treasury confirmed that as of September 1, 1980, the demographic policy for Alberta has not changed.)

Alberta's population is expected to continue growing at a rapid rate, provided that the economy continues to expand and high levels of in-migration continue. The province's economic policies, in particular its pursuit of industrial development, will help to determine this trend.

**TABLE 17**
**SOURCE OF POPULATION GROWTH FOR ALBERTA (PERCENTAGE)[1]**

| Year | Interprovincial Migration | International Migration | Natural Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1976 | 47% | 20% | 33% |
| 1978 | 45.9% | 14.1% | 39.8% |
| 1979 | 47.8% | 19.1% | 35.4% |

[1]Alberta Treasury: Bureau of Statistics. Quarterly Population Growth, Alberta, 1980

## 4.3 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEMOGRAPHIC POLICIES

The closest resemblance to a regional demographic policy is outlined in the objectives for regional growth of the Calgary Regional Plan (1980) adopted, not yet ratified) p. 13.

1. To accommodate regional growth through the provision of land for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational, and service requirements.

2. To achieve balanced urban settlements that will provide a variety of lifestyles, better access to a high level of urban services, and a strong employment base.

3. To match rates of growth with the capability of municipalities to supply services.

4. To provide for the orderly development of the Metropolitan Part of the region around the City of Calgary and to protect the remaining Rural Part from disruptive urban influences.

5. To protect future long-term growth options for expanding urban centres in the region.

6. To encourage urban centre growth compatible with the "unicity" concept.

These policies are reflected in the subdivision approval and other responsibilities of the Planning Commission.

The most accurate and most useful demographic policies affecting growth within the region are the adopted growth policies of the local municipalities. The preference of the local Council towards growth is reflected in the general municipal plans, land use bylaws and consequently in day to day approvals of development. Regional Councils' individual preferences for growth vary from moderate to substantial growth, although all prefer balanced growth with industrial and commercial uses together with residential development. Some municipalities have an adopted growth policy included in their general municipal plan and, where this is lacking, a stated growth preference from the Council has been elicited. Table 18 presents an abbreviated statement of the stated growth policies of each municipality. These are subject to periodic amendments by the respective councils.

## TABLE 18
## STATED GROWTH POLICY OF URBAN CENTRES

**ACME** General Municipal Plan June, 1979: To create balanced growth by encouraging new industries and commerce to locate in the Village.

**AIRDRIE** General Municipal Plan January, 1980: Policy includes permitting committed developments to proceed; carefully staging developments beyond 1982 to 1,000 persons per year or 275-300 housing units per year.

**BEISEKER** General Municipal Plan June, 1977: Expect future expansion pressures which should proceed in an orderly and economical manner which will encourage business development.

**BLACKIE** General Municipal Plan October, 1978: To direct growth in an orderly manner — to maintain the characteristics of a low density residential community.

**BLACK DIAMOND** General Municipal Plan May, 1980: Projected 7% growth rate.

**CALGARY** General Municipal Plan November, 1978: "If . . . Calgary is to continue growing rapidly, there is a challenge to be met." "Benefits of rapid growth are appreciated." "Strengthen programs aimed at attracting new and viable industries in order to strengthen the city's economic base." (3.2.12) (1.1.5) (1.1.16).

**CANMORE** General Municipal Plan 1978: Between 1978 and 1987, an average annual growth rate in the range of 5 to 10 percent, and only if residential growth is balanced by industrial and commercial development.

**CARBON** Planning Study, September, 1977. "Growth should proceed in an orderly and economical manner."

**CAYLEY** General Municipal Plan November, 1978: "To prepare for growth of the Village by ensuring there is an adequate supply of developable land for all community needs."

**CHESTERMERE LAKE** General Municipal Plan February, 1980: "Intends to maintain a low density residential community, with no industrial activities, subject to utility system capacity."

**CLUNY** none available.

**CROSSFIELD** General Municipal Plan July, 1979: "To encourage balanced economic growth, projecting demand of 75-125 units per year."

**COCHRANE** General Municipal Plan, 1980: After 1981, Council will adopt a growth rate of up to 15% per year, but may be altered.

**GHOST LAKE** none available.

**GLEICHEN** none available.

**HIGH RIVER** General Municipal Plan September, 1977: "To maintain a balanced economic growth, the rate of population . . . should be 5% per year."

**HUSSAR** none available.

**IRRICANA** General Municipal Plan August, 1978: "In favour of growth, in an orderly and economical manner, and encourage balanced growth."

**LINDEN** General Municipal Plan August, 1979: "Actively encourage balanced growth by publicizing opportunities and meets with the capital improvement program."

**LONGVIEW** none available.

**OKOTOKS** General Municipal Plan March, 1977: Seek a balanced growth with industrial component. "Rate of growth determined by Council should have regard to local financial capability."

**ROCKYFORD** Planning Study, 1977: "Growth should proceed in an orderly and ecnomical manner, which will encourage industrial and commercial development."

**STANDARD** none available.

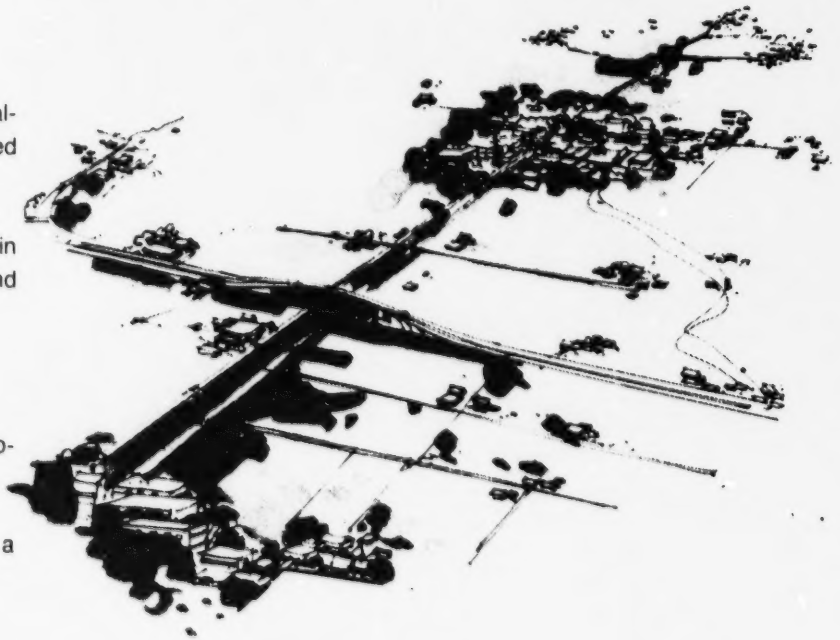
**STRATHMORE** General Municipal Plan December, 1976: Projected 13% per year.

**THREE HILLS** General Municipal Plan, 1978: "To maintain a balanced and controlled growth."

**TORRINGTON** none available.

**TROCHU** General Municipal Plan June, 1978: "Recognize the likelihood of growth; intend to direct it in an orderly and economical manner."

**TURNER VALLEY** General Municipal Plan, 1980: "Ensure continued orderly growth that can be adequately handled by current upgrading of the Town's utility systems." Proposed policy of an average of 40 lots for residential use per year in 1980 to 1985; an average of 50 lots from 1986 to 1990.



# CHAPTER FIVE
# POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This chapter examines the projected population of the region's urban municipalities with a current population of 1,000 persons or greater. Projections of future growth are often requested since they provide some basis for estimating future demands for land, facilities and services. It should be stressed at the beginning of this chapter that projections provide only a possible indication of future growth based on certain selected assumptions which may vary from time to time. Factors contributing to the uncertainty of population projection include the following:

1. changes in local municipal growth policies,
2. unforeseen development of major industries,
3. changes in transportation modes and costs,
4. changes in the oil and gas industry,
5. changes in national and provincial in-migration policies, and,
6. major changes in the provision of utility systems.

Typically, population projections are calculated using several standard mathematical techniques involving assumptions of fertility and mortality rates and migration. For the most part, experience has shown that these methods do not provide reliable data on small populations such as those in the Calgary region. The exception, of course, is the City of Calgary which has been very successful in preparing population projections using standard techniques.

A recommended alternative for predicting future populations is to examine a number of factors contributing to population growth and to estimate their cumulative effect over a period of time. Long term projections are extremely difficult to make since, after a five or ten year period, these projections involve major speculation. It is therefore best to provide a range of probable populations in recognition of the difficulty in making such a major speculation.

The calculation of future population is dependent upon such factors as:

1. existing growth trends,
2. general municipal plans and council policy,
3. constraints to development,
4. existing and proposed land uses,
5. annexation proposals and policies,
6. location of the community with respect to employment areas,
7. industrial potential,
8. accessibility to Calgary, and
9. land and housing prices.

In a recent study prepared by the Commission for Alberta Environment (1979) this technique was used to prepare population forecasts for urban centres within commuting distance of Calgary. The reader is asked to refer to this study for the details used in arriving at the projected populations to the year 2006.[1]

Two critical elements used in the forecast are the stated council policy towards population growth, included in Chapter 4, and the existing growth trends. Table 19 presents the more recent annual percentage growth for each urban centre in the region and an annual growth rate from 1973 to 1980. From all indications, it is assumed that

[1]Calgary Regional Utilities Study: Land Use Planning Component prepared by the Calgary Regional Planning Commission for Alberta Environment.

future urban growth will continue to occur in accordance with these trends.

Table 20 summarizes the population predictions as prepared for the "Regional Utilities Study" using both a high and a low estimate for urban centres with a 1980 population greater than 1,000 persons. The projected average annual growth rate is included for illustrative purposes only and could vary substantially in any particular year.

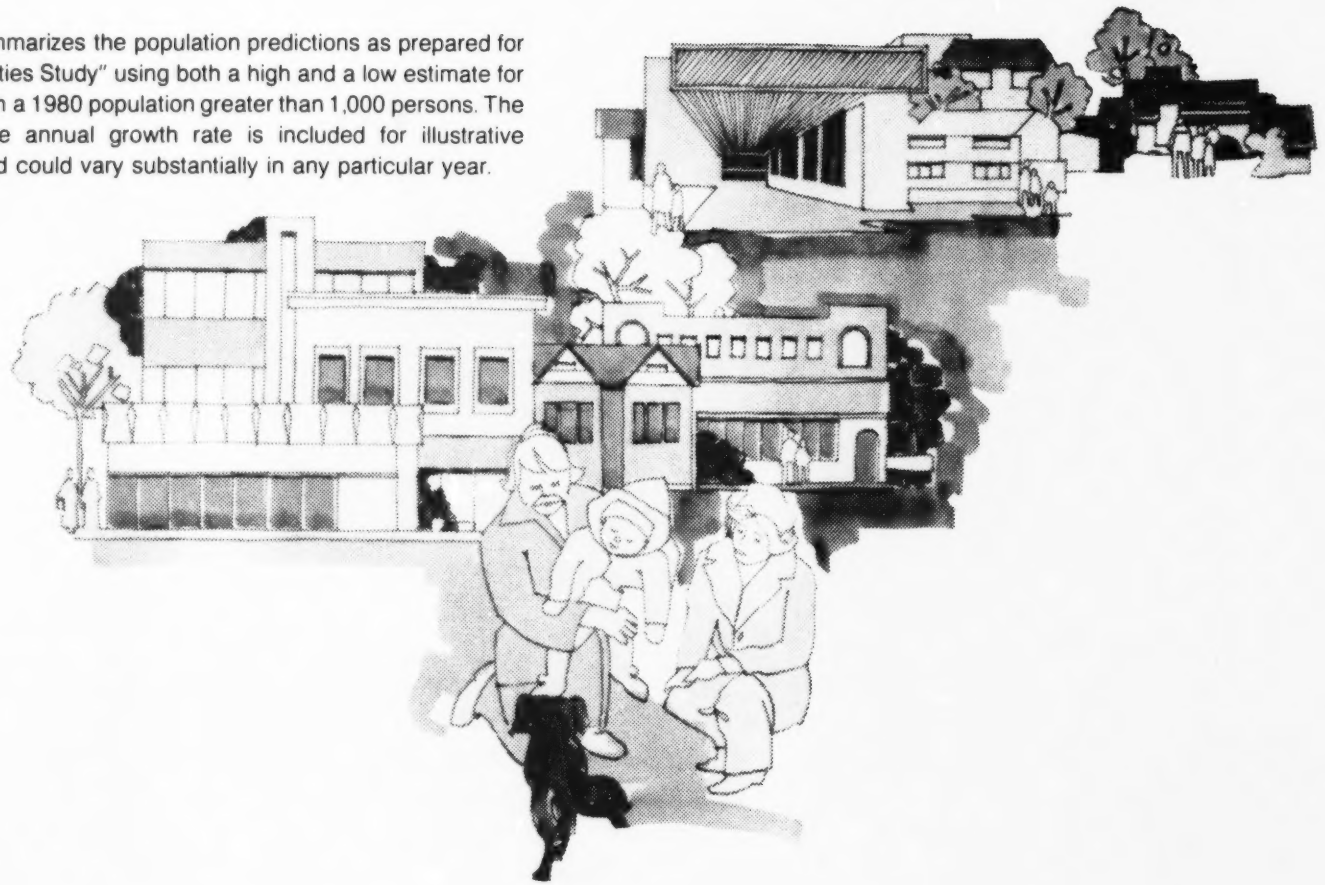


**TABLE 19**
**CALGARY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**
**RECORD OF REGIONAL GROWTH**

| | 1973 | 1974 | Percent Growth | 1975 | Percent Growth | 1976 | Percent Growth | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN CENTRES | | | | | | | | |
| Acme | 300 | 336 | 12.0% | — | — | 351 | 4.4% | 411 |
| Airdrie | 1200 | 1294 | 7.8% | 1383 | 6.8% | 1408 | 1.8% | 1442 |
| Beiseker | 414 | 412 | .5% | 444 | 7.7% | 486 | 9.4% | 500 |
| Blackie | 189 | 195 | 3.2% | — | — | 223 | 14.3% | 241 |
| Black Diamond | 1069 | 1064 | .5% | 1147 | 7.8% | 1242 | 8.3% | 1224 |
| Canmore | 1538 | 1538 | 0.0% | 1712 | 11.3% | 1927 | 12.5% | 2161 |
| Carbon | 403 | 403 | 0.0% | — | — | 435 | 7.9% | 443 |
| Cayley | 122 | 150 | 22.9% | — | — | 156 | 4.0% | — |
| Cluny | 92 | 92 | 0.0% | — | — | 95 | 3.3% | — |
| Chestermere Lake | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Crossfield | 653 | 685 | 4.9% | — | — | 777 | 13.4% | 852 |
| Cochrane | 1101 | 1133 | 2.9% | 1280 | 12.9% | 1450 | 13.3% | — |
| Ghost Lake | 11 | 11 | 0.0% | — | — | 27 | 145.0% | — |
| Gleichen | 367 | 335 | 8.7% | — | — | 339 | 1.2% | — |
| High River | 2792 | 3024 | 8.3% | 3256 | 7.6% | 3598 | 10.5% | 3890 |
| Hussar | 169 | 169 | 0.0% | — | — | 177 | 4.7% | 189 |
| Irricana | 127 | 127 | 0.0% | — | — | 264 | 107.8% | — |

**TABLE 19 (continued)**
**CALGARY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**
**RECORD OF REGIONAL GROWTH**

| Percent Growth | 1978 | Percent Growth | 1979 | Percent Growth | 1980 | Percent Growth | Annual Growth Rate Since 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.0% | — | — | 389 | 5.4% | 409 | 5.1% | 3.3% |
| 2.4% | 2248 | 57.1% | 3879 | 72.6% | 5897 | 52.0% | 28.8% |
| 2.8% | — | — | 475 | 5.0% | 508 | 7.1% | 3.5% |
| 8.0% | 329 | 37.5% | 329 | — | — | — | 9.1% |
| 1.4% | 1267 | 3.5% | 1355 | 6.9% | 1465 | 8.1% | 5.5% |
| 12.1% | 2884 | 33.4% | 3063 | 3.9% | 3166 | 3.3% | 12.8% |
| 1.8% | — | — | 453 | 2.2% | — | — | 2.0% |
| — | — | — | 158 | 1.3% | 173 | 8.5% | 2.4% |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | 350 | — | 424 | 21.1% | — |
| 9.6% | — | — | 955 | 12.1% | 1052 | 10.2% | 7.4% |
| — | 1761 | 21.4% | 2308 | 31.1% | 2948 | 27.7% | 17.3% |
| — | — | — | 42 | 55.6% | — | — | 25.0% |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8.1% | 3980 | 2.3% | 4018 | 1.0% | 4281 | 6.5% | 6.0% |
| 6.7% | — | — | 191 | 1.0% | 182 | -4.7% | 1.2% |
| — | 321 | 21.6% | 395 | 23.1% | 461 | 16.7% | 24.0% |

**TABLE 19 (continued)**
**CALGARY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**
**RECORD OF REGIONAL GROWTH**

| | 1973 | 1974 | Percent Growth | 1975 | Percent Growth | 1976 | Percent Growth | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linden | 247 | 259 | 4.8% | — | — | 296 | 14.3% | 359 |
| Longview | 182 | 183 | .5% | 195 | 6.5% | 198 | 1.5% | 193 |
| Okotoks | 1254 | 1254 | 0.0% | 1479 | 17.9 | 1795 | 21.3% | 2026 |
| Rockyford | 287 | 287 | 0.0% | 299 | 4.1% | 276 | -7.6% | — |
| Standard | 281 | 289 | 2.8% | — | — | 305 | 5.5% | 325 |
| Strathmore | 1200 | 1250 | 4.1% | 1357 | 8.5% | 1561 | 15.0% | 1716 |
| Three Hills | 1385 | 1385 | 0.0% | 1435 | 3.6% | 1564 | 8.9% | 1668 |
| Torrington | 146 | 168 | 15.1% | — | — | 186 | 10.7% | — |
| Trochu | 739 | 739 | 0.0% | — | — | 752 | 1.8% | 814 |
| Turner Valley | 821 | 823 | .2% | 1088 | 28.5% | 1132 | 4.0% | — |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | |
| I.D. No. 8 | — | 1848 | — | — | — | 1663 | — | — |
| M.D. of Foothills | — | 7775 | — | — | — | 8685 | — | — |
| M.D. of Kneehill | — | 5890 | — | — | — | 5830 | — | — |
| M.D. of Rockyview | — | 13724 | — | — | — | 15469 | — | — |
| County of Wheatland | — | 5012 | — | — | — | 4944 | — | — |

(—) means that new figures are not available. Census was not done in this particular year.

**TABLE 19 (continued)**
**CALGARY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**
**RECORD OF REGIONAL GROWTH**

| Percent Growth | 1978 | Percent Growth | 1979 | Percent Growth | 1980 | Percent Growth | Annual Growth Rate Since 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21.3% | — | — | 393 | 9.5% | 401 | 2.0% | 7.6% |
| 2.5% | 245 | 26.9% | 246 | .4% | 281 | 14.2% | 7.4% |
| 12.8% | 2307 | 13.8% | 2617 | 13.4% | 2967 | 13.4% | 15.5% |
| — | — | — | — | — | 286 | 3.6% | — |
| 6.5% | — | — | 364 | 12.0% | 349 | -4.1% | 3.2% |
| 10.6% | 2250 | 31.1% | 2479 | 10.0% | 2724 | 9.9% | 13.9% |
| 6.6% | 1758 | 5.4% | 1831 | 4.2% | 1868 | 2.0% | 5.0% |
| — | 247 | 32.8% | — | — | 279 | 12.9% | 8.9% |
| 8.2% | — | — | 852 | 4.7% | 854 | 0.2% | 2.4% |
| — | — | — | 1172 | 3.5% | 1207 | 3.0 | 6.6% |
| — | — | — | 1204 | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | 9069 | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 16863 | — | — | — | 16788 | — | — |
| — | — | — | -- | — | — | — | — |

## TABLE 20
## ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR 1990

| Urban Centre | 1980 Population | 1990 Low | 1990 High | Projected Average Annual Growth Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Airdrie | 5,897 | 23,800 | 30,000 | 15% - 18% |
| Black Diamond | 1,465 | 2,300 | 3,100 | 5% - 8% |
| Calgary[1] | 560,618 | 738,000 | 907,000 | |
| Canmore | 3,166 | 5,400 | 6,800 | 5% - 8%[2] |
| Crossfield | 1,052 | 3,200 | 6,500 | 12% - 20% |
| Cochrane | 2,948 | 14,100 | 18,200 | 17% - 20% |
| High River | 4,281 | 6,300 | 6,900 | 4% - 5% |
| Okotoks | 2,967 | 7,600 | 10,000 | 10% - 13% |
| Strathmore | 2,724 | 7,000 | 11,000 | 10% - 15% |
| Three Hills | 1,868 | 2,510 | 3,000 | 3% - 5% |
| Turner Valley | 1,207 | 1,600 | 2,100 | 3% - 6% |

[1]The City of Calgary's population projections for 1980 form the basis for the city's population figures quoted in this report. The city produces nine projections, each using different migration and fertility assumptions. The extreme low and extreme high figures produced by the city, that is, the low fertility and low migration projection and the high fertility and high migration projection, are included as the range of values.

[2]Currently the town's policy, but demand could escalate growth potential.

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

1. In the last 30 years the population of the Calgary Planning Region has more than tripled.
2. In this same time period the population of the region has grown at a higher rate than the province.
3. The population of the region is highly concentrated in the City of Calgary with the city's population currently 88.7 percent of the region's population.
4. Population growth in the rural municipalities has been minimal or declining slightly since 1951 which is characteristic of the continued urbanization of Alberta.
5. In Alberta, the proportion of people living in urban centres has increased from 47.9 percent in 1951 to 79.2 percent in 1979.
6. Several of the region's urban centres have experienced significant growth in recent years and provide an alternative lifestyle to the City of Calgary.
7. Regional councils' individual preferences for growth vary from moderate to substantial growth, although all prefer balanced growth with industrial and commerical uses.